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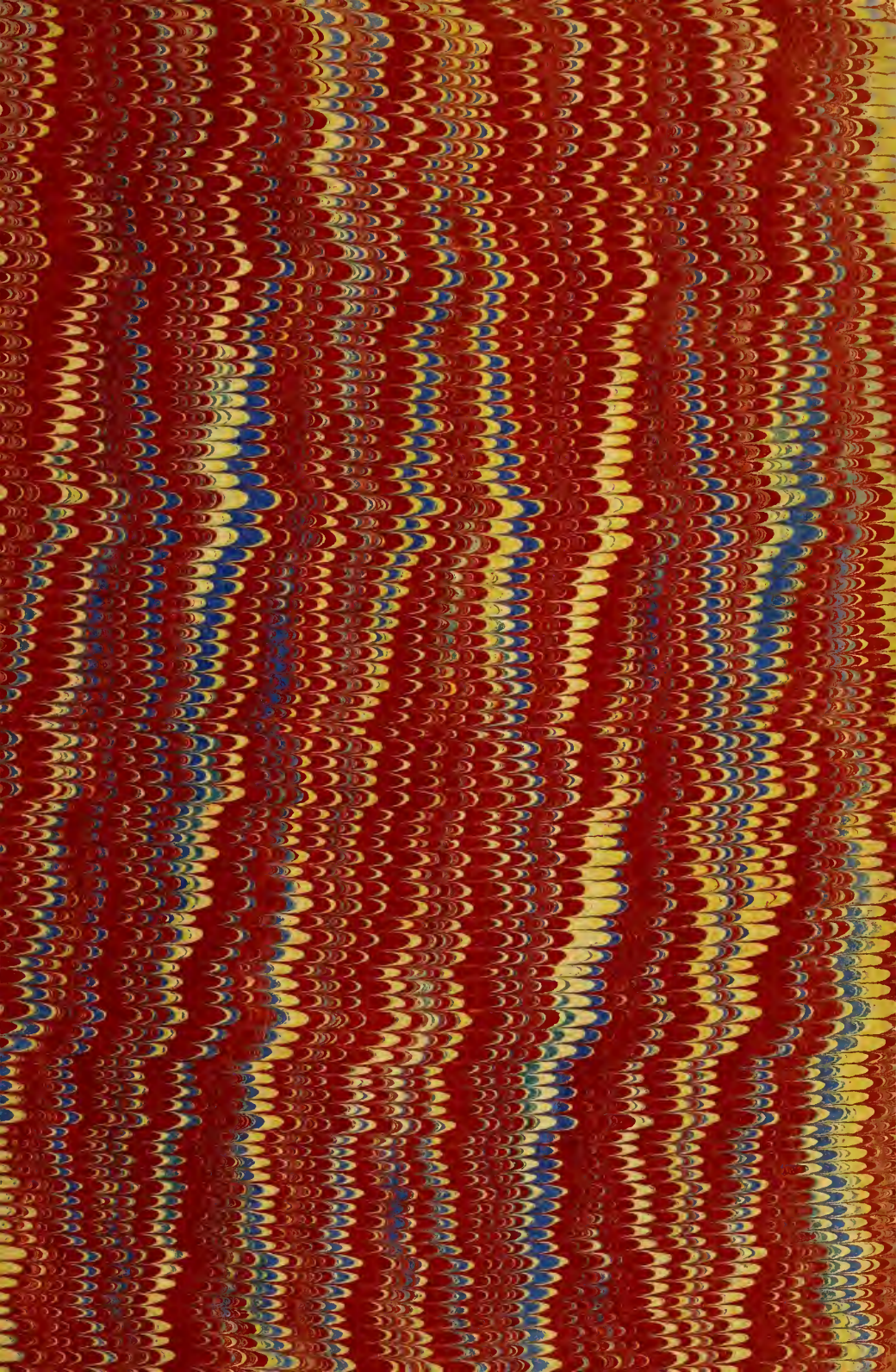

# Centennial Celebration

OF THE

# Official Organization

OF THE

## Town of Romulus, N. Y.

June 13, 1894.

1894.
Printed Under Direction of the
Centennial Executive Committee.

# CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

OF THE

# Official Organization of the Town

OF

## ROMULUS, SENECA COUNTY, NEW YORK.

June 13, 1894.

1894:
PRINTED UNDER DIRECTION OF THE CENTENNIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

WITH COMPLIMENTS OF

DIEDRICH WILLERS.

GENEVA, N. Y.,
COURIER JOB DEPARTMENT.
1894.

R84 R7

# CENTENNIAL OBSERVANCE

OF

# The Official Organization of Romulus.

"As turns the traveler back
"At close of evening to survey
"The windings of the weary track,
"Through which the day's long journey lay,
"And sees by that departing light
"Which fled so fast on field and meadow,
"How distant objects still are bright,
"When nearer things are sunk in shadow;
"E'en so the mind's inquiring eye
"Looks backward through the mist of years,
"When in its vast variety,
"The checkered map of life appears."

Retrospection—a looking back and review of the past—furnishes a profitable and pleasing study to the historian, often recalling and reviving half-forgotten or dormant memories of bygone events.

The Psalmist, long ago declared: "I have considered the days of old, the years of ancient times."

In the year 1879, the centennial of General John Sullivan's campaign against the Indians of Western New York and the memorable march of his army across Seneca County, was celebrated at Waterloo. At that time, Town Historians were appointed in the several towns of the county, to co-operate with the Waterloo Library and Historical society, in efforts to collect and preserve historical data. Considerable material was thus collected in the towns

of Romulus and Varick, and upon comparison of views, the Town Historians of these towns deeming it desirable to fittingly observe the official centennial of the town of Romulus, (since the centennial of the organization of Onondaga County was also about to be observed) issued the following notice:

A meeting of citizens of Romulus and Varick will be held at the village of Romulus, on Monday, March 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., to consider the advisability of a public commemoration of the centennial of the organization of the old town of Romulus, to be held July 4th, or such other time as may be deemed advisable. It is expected that local speakers will be present to explain the proposed commemoration and to furnish desired information. The public are respectfully invited to attend on the day mentioned, it being the 100th anniversary of the formation of the town, March 5, 1794.

E. SEELY BARTLETT,
DIEDRICH WILLERS.

There was a large attendance of representative men of Romulus and Varick, at the meeting held in pursuance of the above notice, at Hinkley's Hall, in the village of Romulus, in the afternoon of March 5. The newspapers of the county gave the following report of the meeting:

The meeting was called to order by E. Seely Bartlett, Esq., who stated the object of the meeting and was then called to the chair. Andrew S. Long was chosen secretary. Hon. Diedrich Willers then spoke more fully of the object of the meeting, prefacing it by a concise review of the events leading up to the organization of the town. E. B. Miller, Henry C. Lisk, Dr. D. F. Everts, Julius F. Hunt, Rev. J. W. Jacks, William A. Beaver, Rev. J. H. Cook and others, addressed the meeting, all favoring a local celebration some time in the early summer. The following committees were appointed, to report April 3, which date is the anniversary of the first town meeting held in the town:

Committee to suggest program and plan—Rev. J. Wilford Jacks, Hon. Diedrich Willers, Julius F. Hunt, C. C. Pontius, Schuyler B. Yerkes.

Committee on finance:—Messrs. William A. Beaver, William D. Giddings, Amos P. Miller, Jesse Yerkes and Joshua Hinkley.

Chairman E. Seely Bartlett and Secretary Andrew S. Long were made members *ex officio* of both these committees. The meeting then adjourned to convene at the same place on Tuesday, April 3, at 2 P. M.

The Committees thus appointed, met from time to time and considered the matters respectively referred to them.

The adjourned citizens' meeting met at Hinkley's Hall, Romulus, on the afternoon of April 3d, 1894. The Committee on finance reported favorable progress, and was continued. The

Committee on program and plans submitted a report recommending the holding of a Centennial Celebration, in a grove near Romulus village, on the 13th day of June, 1894, upon the plan of a Basket Picnic.

The Committee further recommended, that the exercises of the day consist of an Oration, Historical address and Poem, and short addresses in response to sentiments or reminiscences by old citizens and former residents, to be interspersed with appropriate music, and as special features, recommended that the children of the public schools of Romulus and Varick, Seneca County Pomona Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, Representatives of the Churches of the two towns, and veteran soldiers residing therein, be invited to participate.

The several recommendations of the committee, were considered by the meeting and adopted.

The same committee also recommended for the consideration of the meeting, a list of officers and committees, which were adopted, to-wit:

President,

E. SEELY BARTLETT.

Vice Presidents,

HON. DIEDRICH WILLERS,
HON. JAMES M. MARTIN,
HON. PETER J. VAN VLEET.
HON. WILLIAM H. KINNE,
WILLIAM D. GIDDINGS,
GEORGE W. JACACKS,
JOHN M. YERKES,
RYNEAR C. ALLEN,
EDWARD VAN VLEET,
CYRUS E. KINNE,
DON P. BLAINE,
CHARLES. W. RISING,
DARWIN C. KINNE,
JOSIAH YERKES,
CHARLES H. SAYRE,
JOHN G. SUTTON,
DANIEL D. JOHNSON,
HENRY S. MILLER,
GEORGE F. FOLWELL,
WILLIAM A. BEAVER,
GEORGE SMITH,
MYRON W. SWARTHOUT,
C. C. PONTIUS,
EDWARD B. MILLER,
JEROME SWEEZY,
GEORGE S. CONOVER,
JOHN MONROE,
HENRY F. TROUTMAN,
RALPH P. ROBERTS.
DAVID H. MANEE,
JOHN V. CRANE,
HENRY C. LISK,
DANIEL C. BURROUGHS,
OLIN E. EMENS,
JOHN MCKNIGHT,
ARTHUR H. BROOKS,
OGDEN WHEELER,
GEORGE H. WILLIAMS,
DANIEL KUNEY,
J. WARREN HENDRICKS.
JOHN Y. GAMBEE,
JAMES M. SAMPLE,
DAVID LAUTENSCHLAGER,
HENRY DEY,
THEODORE H. DOUGHTY,
SIMON RITTER,
AMOS P. MILLER,
ISAIAH W. SMITH,
HARVEY BALDRIDGE,
WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE.

Secretaries,
ANDREW S. LONG, RICHARD M. STEELE.

Treasurer,
JESSE YERKES.

Chaplain,
REV. J. WILFORD JACKS.

Marshal,
ARTHUR H. BROOKS, SCHUYLER B. YERKES, Asst.

Committees:

FINANCE—Messrs. William A. Beaver, Joshua Hinckley, Jesse Yerkes, Amos P. Miller, Wm. D. Giddings,

ON INVITATIONS AND ORDER OF EXERCISES—Hon. Diedrich Willers, E. Seely Bartlett, and J. Wilford Jacks.

ON HISTORIAN, ORATOR, AND POET—Hon. Wm. H. Kinne, A. J. Bartlett, Dr. Richard Dey.

ON GROUNDS, PLATFORM, AND SEATS—John W. Snook, John W. Bow, Buel Wilbur, James Flynn, David R. Ambrose, Joseph N. Wyckoff, John H. Coryell, John P. Updike, Thomas Mann, Edward S. Fleming, Andrew McGrane.

RECEPTION AND ENTERTAINMENT—Dr. D. F. Everts, John Lisk, Henry M. Burton, Richard M. Steele, Warren S. Sharp, Roy S. Giddings, Halsey P. Hallock.

MUSIC—Julius F. Hunt, Pierson Jacobus. W. Leonard Lisk, Seward Doughty, Julian Russell, Bergen Van Nostrand, Chester B. Denniston,

ON PRINTING—Rev. J. Wilford Jacks, E. Seely Bartlett, Schuyler B. Yerkes.

DECORATIONS AND FLOWERS—Mr. and Mrs. Clinton A. Warne, Mr. and Mrs. David Monroe, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Giddings, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson G. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Adair, Mr. and Mrs. Charles V. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. Alton McLafferty, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Doughty, Mr. and Mrs. G. Elmer Robinson, Misses Ella Hinckley, Minnie Sayre, Belle Yakely, Margaret D Mahoney, Messrs. Morgan W. LaBoyteaux, and John Monroe, Jr.

By vote of the meeting, the following permanent Executive Committee was appointed:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Rev. J. W. Jacks, Diedrich Willers. E. Seely Bartlett, Andrew S. Long, Julius F. Hunt, C. C. Pontius, Schuyler B. Yerkes.

The meeting then adjourned to June 13th 1894, at 10 A. M.

# WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13th, 1894.

"O! Home of my birth! will it e'er be my lot,
To find in this world, so endearing a spot?
How true is the saying that "search the whole earth
No spot's so endeared, as the home of one's birth."

The day was ushered in with bright skies and a clear and bracing atmosphere.

A number of residences and places of business had been handsomely decorated and the village presented a gala day appearance. At an early hour, people began to arrive by team or railroad, the number in attendance being variously estimated at from three to five thousand.

The procession was formed by Marshal Arthur H. Brooks and his assistants, in front of the Presbyterian Church, at ten o'clock A. M. and marched to the grove of John W. Snook, on the farm owned by Dr. Ethan Watson in his life time, fully a mile distant, in the following order:

1. Romulus and Kendaia Consolidated Cornet Bands.

2. Public Schools of Romulus and Varick with appropriate banners, to wit:

Romulus: School District No. 1. Nora Vreeland, teacher, 20 scholars.
Dist. No. 2. Wm. B. Hancey, teacher, 30 scholars.
Dist. No. 3. Margaret D. Mahoney, teacher, 30 scholars.
Dist. No. 5. { Elizabeth Shaughnessy, / Belle L. Sayre, teachers, } 30 scholars.
Dist. No. 7. Julia McDonald, teacher, 25 scholars.
Dist. No. 8. Charlotte Duntz, teacher, 22 scholars.
Dist. No. 9. Martha Tobias, teacher, 26 scholars.
Varick: Dist. No. 1. Mary E. George, teacher, 10 scholars.
Dist. No. 3. Edward Hogan, teacher, 22 scholars.
Dist. No. 10. Hattie Van Nostrand, teacher, 15 scholars.
Dist. No. 11. Ella McGinnis, teacher, 22 scholars.
Dist. No. 14. Varick and Fayette, Frances Church, teacher, 15 scholars.

3. Ancient carriage once owned by President Van Buren, in which General La Fayette was conveyed on his tour through Seneca County in

June 1825, used on this occasion by Mr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Soule of Waterloo and the family of John Lisk, Esq.

4. Wagon, under auspices of Pomona Grange, with representation of "Farmers of 1794," in ancient dress to wit: Ex Supervisor John V. Crane, William Bainbridge, Miss Ruth Bartlett, Miss Mattie Roan, Mrs. Tunis Bainbridge, Mrs. Emily Van Court.

5. Carriage containing officers and representatives from Seneca County Pomona Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, with appropriate banners.

6. Patrons of Husbandry, in carriages.

7. Clergy and invited guests, in carriages.

8. Officers of the day and committees, in carriages.

9. Citizens, in carriages.

The procession was fully a mile in length, and reached the Grove about eleven o'clock A. M.

## EXERCISES AT THE GROVE.

Upon arrival at the Grove the President of the day, E. Seely Bartlett Esq., promptly called the Meeting to order. After appropriate music by the band, the exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. J. Wilford Jacks.

The President then delivered the following address of welcome:

*Fellow Citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

Man is the only creature that leaves behind him a written record of his achievements. "Man marks the earth with ruin," but by the application of his God-given power, he rehabilitates the portion of Nature's handiwork that he has desecrated, by the building of lofty structures in architectural magnificence, or by scattering over the waste places seeds of plants, which shall spring into life, and by their harmonious blending make of the landscape a sea of beauty, value and fragrance.

Man delights in the change of habitation. He loves to battle with primitive Nature, and by his physical force and intellectual strength, make of the wilderness a fit dwelling place for the highest type of creative power. He loves to contend with and for others of his kind, and to honor those who in the exercise of their endowments have proved themselves to be leaders of men, either

in the peaceful walks of life, in the chair of the scholar or statesman, or in the dread ordeal of war.

The acquirements of the scholar creates in him a desire to attain knowledge; the accumulation of riches and a realization of the benefits derived, in physical comfort and the respect of his fellow man, stimulate in him the exercise of industry and economy; the honor bestowed upon those who consecrate their lives for the moral and spiritual benefit of mankind, incites him to the performance of acts of benevolence and philanthrophy; the deeds of valor and heroism displayed in the defense of the rights and liberties of the citizen, invoke the highest and truest spirit of humanity to spring into activity, and impel the sacrifice of life, if need be, in defense of the principle held sacred by the people.

By the employment of these varied attributes of the human mind, new countries are discovered, and important events occur which affect the welfare of man; men of great acquirements in the fields of literature, science, arts and government, come forth in the plentitude of their powers, and dazzle the world by their comprehension of Nature's laws, or by the assumption of dictatorial authority; and aggregations of people by revolution, throw off restraining force, and assume among the powers of the earth an individuality and a name.

Such events, and the taking possession of an inheritance or acquisition, mark an epoch in the world's history. The commemration of these events, and a review of the history of the subsequent era, is of inestimable value to the people.

The town of Romulus was formed and given a name, when the wolf and other beasts of the forest contended for the right of occupation with the savage red man. The roar of the cannons of the Revolution, had just ceased to echo along the Atlantic slope, when the patriot yeoman commenced to subjugate these fields. Cotemporaneous with the inauguration of Washington as the first President of the United States, actual settlers took possession of this town. The unity of a nation composed of thirteen sovereign and independent states had just been completed. The star of Empire as it wended its way westward glittered from the glorious fields of the Star Spangled Banner. A union had been formed whose power was to be tested in conflict with other Nations, and

more firmly cemented in the fiery furnace of party intrigue and internecine war. A Union constituting a Nation destined to exceed all of its contemporaries in the freedom granted its citizens, in the refuge it offered to the oppressed and unfortunate, in the growth of its material wealth, and in the culture of its inhabitants,

The territory included in the original town of Romulus has been divided into many parts, forming centers of government, and while we acknowledge a paternal feeling for the scions removed in her youth, yet we would fain confine our commemoration, more especially, to the history of her youngest offshoot, and herself.

Those noble pioneers, hardened by the privations endured during their long struggle for independence, and imbued with the spirit of farther conquest—the conquest of carving out a home amid the grandeur of Nature's most glorious handiwork—came to this beautiful tract embowered between the two most regal inland seas, and from its forest crowned hills and thickly wooded valleys, laid the foundation upon which has been builded a column of our structure of national government, around which have rested for a Century, in the security of the conscious power, occupying beautiful homes and cultivated fields, surrounded by improved flocks and herds, the hardy, industrious, moral, cultivated and christian yoemanry, the sure bulwark of a free and independent government.

We meet to-day to commemorate the inauguration of the Civil government of the town of Romulus, one hundred years ago, and to review the history, in a measure, of the Century that is past. The story of the achievements of mankind during the last hundred years, reads like a romance. What Century since time was, presents such a narrative? A continent has been cleared of its primeval forests, and cultivated fields, villages and cities of huge proportions and magnificence have dotted our domain; the lumbering stage-coach has ceased its laborious journey, and the passenger is literally hurled through space, enjoying in his palatial car, the comforts of home; the relay post-riders have given their trusts to the telegraph and telephone; the carrying of communications between nations has been transferred from the sailing vessel to the submarine telegraph; the facilities for universal education have been nearly perfected; religious communication and

influence have been extended to nearly all parts of the world; agriculture has made rapid strides towards a perfect system; the bowels of the earth have been analyzed and utilized; and the farthest bounds of the universe have been explored.

This is essentially an agricultural region. The placid Cayuga, reflecting the golden rays of the rising sun, as they illumine the eastern slope, conveys a morning benison to the awakening agricultural toiler. The declining rays of the setting sun, as they linger above the horizon and play on fair Seneca's shimmering surface, present to the weary husbandman a picture—Nature's evening benediction—which the pencil of an Angelo could not rival.

While we would rejoice in having a home in so favored a spot; that our material prosperity has been so great; that our people are so law-abiding; that our religious, educational, and social privileges are so exalted; we claim that our greatest glory rests upon the sterling worth of our citizens, as they have taken their places among the world's workers. The roll of honor would comprise the names of residents in at least twenty-four states and territories, engaged in the duties of physicians, lawyers, merchants, manufacturers, ministers of the gospel, teachers, legislators, editors, professors in colleges, agriculturists, and scientists. The banner of the cross has been carried to heathen countries, and the traveler has trodden the paths of Palestine; roamed among the ruins of Herculaneum, and walked the streets of the "Eternal City." We remember that "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," and that our citizens, while performing their whole duty, when their country called, have made their brightest and most enduring record amid those pursuits which have made the world better and brighter for their effort.

As we take this retrospective view of our history, we feel that we can fitly claim, that the record we have made, should be commemorated by exercises befitting the occasion.

To-day, the native and adopted citizen meet and offer the hand of brotherly affection and extend greeting, to those who may have returned to the home of their youth; to those from the neighboring towns who have honored us with their presence, and a welcome to all, who may desire to partake of the joyousness of

the day. It is need that upon such an occasion, various industries should be represented in a body. We extend greeting to the representatives of the medical profession, who come in such close relations with all, by reason of our physical infirmities; to the press, those moulders of public opinion and disseminators of the daily records of the world; of the Grand Army who count no sacrifice too great if the inviolability of the laws of our country and the honor of the Flag of our Union be maintained; of the church organizations, who have labored hand in hand with every good word and work, that should tend to ameliorate the conditions of mankind or to conserve their moral and spiritual welfare.

We greet the representatives of the Patrons of Husbandry. The farmers are the corner-stone of our commercial prosperity and of our national wealth, and their homes are the nurseries of those great minds who rule the destinies of the world Pardon me, if I greet with a warmer welcome, the teachers, children and mothers, who have so kindly interested themselves in making this day's doings worthy to be chiseled in words of living remembrance, upon the tablets of our minds. If these assertions are true:" Let me make the schools and I care not who make the laws;"—"All that I am or ever hope to be, I owe to my angel mother;"—Do not the teachers and mothers mould our destinies?

Grand, imposing and inspiring, as are the results attained by mankind during this wonderfully eventful nineteenth century, it is but an earnest of what may be expected of the twentieth. Although this century is basking in its evening twilight and the next is standing ready, girded for the conflict, many of those now participating in this joyous review, shall have finished their course and a majority of the children here present, shall have assumed at the beginning of the new century, the responsibilities of citizenship. Their proper preparation for the assumption of the responsibilities of their inheritance, rests with the teachers and mothers of our town. May the result of their stewardship be such, that at the next centennial, it may truly be said of the citizens of Romulus:

"That they, disdaining pleasure, ease, delight,
Did bleed with heroes in disastrous fight;
And this truth did gallantly display,
True glory's path, is Liberty's highway."

Charles R. King, Esq., of Rochester, N. Y., thereupon delivered the following Response to the President's welcome :

*Mr. President and Friends :*

For this generous greeting, which you have extended to us, invited guests, wanderers from the old home ; for these warm words of welcome at our return, accept our thanks It was not necessary that your welcome should be expressed in words, the unspoken expression of it, surrounds us on every side. We feel it in the genuine grasp of the hand, we see it in this sea of upturned faces, we breathe it in the very atmosphere. It is written on every leaf of every tree, in this time-honored grove—sacred to the recollections of our boyhood days, and the nodding branches bid us welcome.

And so being welcomed, we rejoice that once again we stand upon the sacred soil of this good old town of Romulus, which to-day marks its hundred years of existence on the dial of time. And what an hundred years they have been, in the development of our material and natural resources, in the subjugation of the forest and the soil, in the achievements of science, and the mechanic arts,—their history is indeed the history of a miraculous age, exceeding the wildest dreams of the imagination ! But I must not trespass upon the prerogative of others, who are to speak to you to-day upon this subject, as it bears upon the history of this town or pertains to this occasion I doubt not, that before we leave this shaded grove, we shall all be puffed up with vain pride of birth, at having been born in this old classic town of Romulus, named for the Mythical Founder of ancient Rome. Romulus is indeed a good town to be born in, we know no better one, we will all admit that, for we want no experiments along that line, and just for to-day we will all agree, that it is a good town to live in.

We former residents, who now live elsewhere, love to return, at least every hundred years, to this town of our birth, to this land "deep of soil and nurse of heroes." We love to visit the scenes on which our eyes first rested, and test again the soil on which our feet first trod. We love to return to our boyhood haunts, to renew old associations, to revive old memories, to live

again the days of long ago. We would like to look into the old brick church, to see if there were left any remnants of those long, old fashioned sermons, longer than the moral law. We want to see the old procession file into the old pews for divine worship; to hear the old organ again; to listen to the old choir, the delight of our youthful days; to shake hands with the old sexton, with whom time has dealt so gently. We would like to skip again along the roof of the old church shed, or run a race around the Village Square, as in days of yore. We would like of an evening to sit around the stove in the old stone store, and listen again to learned discussions on affairs of State We want to behold again, with youthful eyes, the military equipments of General Ayres, as he gallantly charged along the unterrified lines of the militia on General Training Day, and eat a chunk of ginger bread. We would like to take a quiet pipe with Stephen Monroe, and eat some of Uncle Ben Doty's apples, and perhaps talk up the legal points afterwards with Esquire Wyckoff. We would like to have seated on this platform, or in this vast audience, to join with us to-day in this centennial celebration, the Fathers and Mothers, the Grand-fathers and Grand-mothers, of us all, that we might behold their kindly faces again, and see them as they were when we were young.

But alas we cannot. Inexorable time, which permits us to celebrate this day, has claimed them for its own. They sleep in yonder cemetery or elsewhere, all of blessed memory. What they did here, what they endured of hardship; what they achieved of success, what they wrought for this town, in their day and generation, for themselves and for us, has passed into history, and will be told to you to-day, by others in song and story.

And now Mr. President, again thanking you for your kindly welcome, and congratulating you all on the evident success of this, your first effort in this direction, so happily conceived and inaugurated, may I not venture the wish, that we may all be present again at your second centennial celebration, in the spirit if not in the flesh.

Music by the Band followed, when the President introduced Col. James P. Sanford of Wheaton, Illinois, a native of Romulus, who delivered the oration of the day.

Col. Sanford's address was extemporaneous and delivered wholly without notes.

The Executive Committee sincerely regrets, that upon application to him, for a copy of his address, he expressed inability to furnish the same, and no stenographer having been in attendance: the same cannot therefore be published herewith. Those persons who had the pleasure of listening to Colonel Sanford, will long remember his pleasing and interesting address, delivered in his happy and inimitable style of oratory.

Singing followed, by the Farmer Village Male Quartette, consisting of J. M. Blauvelt, C. A. Smith, Thomas P. Hause, and Louis M. Rappleye.

Hon. Albert L. Childs, of Waterloo, then appeared and recited the following original poem :

The century chimes that mark the hundred years,
Are wafting music sweet to willing ears ;
Their anthem brings a message to the free,
And nature sings: "My Country 'tis of thee !"
Historic scenes, of years long passed away,
Illumined are, by this centennial day !
And now time halts, to grant us a review,
Of Auld Lang Syne, and Romulus the new !
And Romulus the old, in beauty grand !
Between the lakes, our modern Beulah land !
Where meadows green, and fields of golden grain,
Mark well the progress of this rich domain !

What care the happy people of to-day,
About Mythology, grown old and grey !
Like mummies buried in the ages gone,
That turn to ashes at the early dawn !
Old Romulus, the primal sovereign king,
Of ancient Rome, that history doth bring ;
Full forty times the century chimes have rung,
Since praises of old Romulus were sung !
"The King is dead ! Long live the king," we say ?
And Romulus is sovereign still, to-day !
Not he who suckled by the wolf, was fierce,
His own twin brother, with a spear to pierce !
To glory over brother who was slain,
And wear upon his brow the mark of Cain !
Not so. Not so. The Romulus we praise,
The daughter fair, with smiling, winning ways,

Hath milk of human kindness in her veins;
In peace and love and happiness she reigns!
She holds her sceptre in her lily hand,
O'er loyal subjects in this favored land!

No mark of sin upon her brow is seen,
She is our glorious Romulus, our Queen!
Yea, Men of Tyre, travel here to-day,
Their tribute of respect, and love to pay,
And join the throng who gather round the shrine,
Of this centennial time, of Auld Lang Syne!
And Junius too lays down historic pen,
To interchange the worldly thought of men,
Of husbandry, and wives and daughters fair,
The glory of this festive day to share!
And Ovid, named from ancient poet great,
Who sang of heroes driven by their fate,
Impelled by strong desire to lend a hand
In making this centennial day more grand,
Sends delegations from her bounteous store,
Of sons and handsome daughters by the score;
With men of dignity and earned renown
To pay respect to worthy sister town!
And on this cheerful bright centennial day,
From Covert places near and far away,
Come sons and sires, and wives and daughters sweet
Their loving sister Romulus to greet!

The Old Guard comes from peaceful Waterloo,
With steady step to join this grand review!
Surrendered now, they stand, drawn up in line,
And gracefully salute our Auld Lang Syne!
Prophetic words have come, that strife shall cease;
And enemies in war shall meet in peace!
The sword to plow-share beat; and battle spear
To pruning hook is turned, we witness here!
Oh glorious dawn of peace, with radiance bright;
Our eyes are brought to see the wondrous sight!

Queen Romulus, thy charming hills and vales,
No longer bear the marks of Indian trails!
Queen Romulus, no longer thy ravines,
Will echo savage yells mid scalping scenes!
The century chimes to-day, are chimes of Peace!
The grand "Old Hundred" hymn sounds man's release
From shedding brother's blood; while centuries go,

They sing "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow"!
Old Hector, warrior of the ancient past;
Victorious Trojan chief, from first to last,
With sweet Andromache, his chosen bride,
Fought Ajax when Jove's lightning he defied!
While Homer, Grecian poet, in his rhymes,
Portrayed the bloody battles of those times:
And deified with chosen words the best,
Achilles, Ajax, Hector and the rest!
And closed the chapter with a sad refrain,
When hero Hector, battle scarred, was slain!
Our modern Hector, happy now, is seen,
With incense brought for Romulus the Queen!
And places on her brow a wreath to-day,
Of peace and love, that never fades away!
From all the sister towns, on every side;
From Old Cayuga's waters, long and wide;
From Seneca's waves, and her surrounding hills;
From deep ravines, cascades and rocks and rills;
From Old Tanghannock gorge, and Watkins glen,
Where rainbows play with sunshine now and then,
Ontario's waters too, where Northern light,
Illumes the distant horizon at night;
From Seneca Falls, where Skoi-yase waters roar,
And speed along to Old Cayuga's shore;
From quiet sister Varick in repose,
Where peace and plenty blossom like the rose;
From Fayette's thrifty fields where sunbeams dance,
From lake to lake across her broad expanse;
These kindred spirits, now their greeting send
To Romulus, their sister, queen and friend!

Queen Romulus, Old Seneca's daughter fair;
These loving sister towns, thy glory share!
By rich inheritance they bore thy name;
And in thy royal stock still hold a claim!
And while the chimes ring out, with music sweet,
They place the wreaths of roses at thy feet!
And with a sister's love and warm embrace,
Upon thy brow, this crown of peace they place!

Queen Romulus, Old Seneca's daughter fair;
This crown of peace, forever thou shalt wear!
From distant Wayne, whose heavy laden trees
Of fruit are kissed by gentle northern breeze,
From Old Ontario County, with her show,

Of vine clad slopes, lit up by sunset glow;
From Tompkins, Yates and Schuyler's sunny glades,
From Old Cayuga County's palisades;
A grand salute is wafted through the air,
To Romulus, Old Seneca's daughter fair!

A hundred times the month of roses, June,
Has waved her hand good-bye, to winter's reign!
A hundred times, the glorious harvest moon
Hath shed her beams o'er fields of golden grain!

A hundred times, the birds have flown away!
And left their nests, for region mild and warm!
A hundred times, the meadow, turning grey,
Foretold the coming of the Winter storm!

A hundred times was laid aside the plow!
A hundred times, the yellow corn in sight!
A hundred times, the apples on the bough,
Turned rosy cheeks for kiss of morning light!

A hundred times, the leaves were painted red!
A hundred times, the flowers went to seed!
A hundred times, the bees had gone to bed!
A hundred times was Winter's reign decreed!

A hundred times did Autumn come and go;
And Spring returned, received with open arms!
A hundred times, was Nature's robe of snow
Wrapped round her form, to hide her summer charms.

A hundred years, since Romulus was named!
Since first indeed, the christening robe she wore!
With century chimes, her glory is proclaimed.
The queen of peace, and love forevermore!

Within the seven-hilled city, Ancient Rome,
Amid the splendors of a monarch's home;
Upon their banners "Romulus" inscribed;
A name the Roman warriors deified!
"The roads all lead to Rome," in words of gold,
Are blazoned on the walls of temples old!
For Rome's first king, hath issued the decree,
That Rome, Eternal City, thus should be;
That all the power and glory of this world.
Should bow before the banners Rome unfurled!
The Roman Eagle soared to dizzy heights,
Unmindful of the prayer for human rights!

Beneath the shadow of those outspread wings,
His talons fastened on all earthly things!
The citizen was slave; the State supreme,
And Liberty was but a fairy dream!
In vain the preacher Paul, from old Mars Hill,
The words of truth and wisdom would instill!
That mighty Roman Empire gives no heed,
That it should fall, as prophesy decreed!
And pomp and power and revelry held sway,
And Christians bled on Roman holiday!
From Romulus to Nero's bloody reign,
Was Rome the Mistress of the world's domain!
Her templed hills; her emperors so great!
Defied the coming of relentless fate!
And drunken Nero tunes his harp to praise,
With Rome, eternal city in a blaze!
Eternal city that would always stand,
The proudest, greatest power in all the land!
But times are changed, and Rome is changed, and men
Oppressed; restored to manhood once again,
Assert the rights of common brotherhood,
And show that nothing lives except the good!

Does history repeat? She does indeed!
The world moves on, and bids us all God-speed!
Yea many times, have rung the century chimes!
Since Ancient Rome, went down beneath her crimes
And still they ring, to usher in the dawn,
Of Freedom's day, when tyrant's sway is gone!
When man shall know, to triumph over man,
Is courting woe, and swift destruction's plan!
Those spreading wings, no longer hide the things,
That tyrants love, while Freedom's anthem rings!
Those talons strong, that once upheld the wrong,
Now hold the right with Freedom's holy song!
Those soaring wings, to dizzy heights we see
A nation's pride; the emblem of the free!
Our banner bears, the same old Roman name;
An honored badge, of glory, not of shame!
And all roads lead, to our beloved home;
That home of peace, from which we ne'er shall roam!
Our banquet halls, no trophies bear of strife,
And peace prevails, with calm, contented life!
The songs we sing, are not of heroes bold!
The gifts we bring are not of gems and gold!
Our Romulus is not the one of old!

The world moves on, for better, not for worse;
And history repeats without the curse!
Queen Romulus, another century chimes,
Will find us gone, far back in olden times!
But thou shalt live, and blossom like the rose,
While rivers run, and Spring-time comes and goes!
And each centennial year, thy song shall be,
Sweet Freedom's song, "My Country 'tis of thee!"

Music by the Band followed—when the President at 12:30 P. M. announced a recess of one hour for dinner.

The speakers, officers of the day, clergy, representatives of the press, and invited guests, were then escorted to a handsomely decked table, spread in a well shaded part of the Grove, where a bountiful collation was served by the ladies, under the auspices of the Committee on Reception and Entertainment—which was heartily enjoyed by all who partook thereof.

Family groups might be seen in all parts of the Grove, enjoying in true Picnic style the generous fare which farmer's wives know so well how to provide.

During the "noon recess" and at other intervals during the day, the opportunity was well improved in renewing old acquaintance and friendships and the reviving of memories of bygone days.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

Promptly at 1:30 o'clock P. M. the President called the meeting to order, and the Band rendered an appropriate selection of music.

The President announced the presence of Diedrich Willers, of Varick, who delivered the Historical Address as follows:

"I wish this task had fallen into some better hands, that might have performed it to the life. I shall only draw the curtain and open my little casement, that so others of larger abilities, may let in a brighter light."

CAPT. JOHN MASON, in "Pequot War."

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

It is characteristic of the American people to pause at intervals in the progress of time, and review the events of the past.

A little more than a year ago, (May 1st, 1893), there opened in the city of Chicago, Illinois, a grand Exposition or World's fair, in commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus.

The Columbian fair was visited and patronized during a period of six months, not alone by the American people, but by representatives as well, of nearly all the civilized and enlightened nations of the world, and even some from half civilized and barbarous countries—all vied with each other, in bestowing honors upon the great discoverer—who, while living, had not always received his merited reward and due recognition from the sovereigns under whose auspices he served.

An eminent English historian, speaking of the commemoration of a prominent event, occurring centuries ago, remarked: "That a people which take no pride in the noble achievements of their ancestors, will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by their descendants."

It has been well said—that "it is the province of history, to rescue virtuous deeds from the oblivion, to which a want of records would consign them."

The people of the present town of Romulus, and of the town of Varick, the yougest child of old Romulus, have to-day assembled, to commemorate an important historical epoch in the history of the town—which one hundred years ago was organized by act of the Legislature of this State, at the same time, when the county of Onondaga was formed—the centennial of which was last week fittingly observed in the city of Syracuse.

In my remarks, I will in the main, include what I have to say of Varick, with the town of Romulus.

It is not my purpose in reviewing the past, to attempt to produce the unwritten history of the period prior to occupation by the white man.

At the time of General John Sullivan's campaign against the

Indians in New York, during the Revolutionary conflict, the territory between Cayuga and Seneca lakes was inhabited chiefly by the Cayuga Tribe of Indians—the line of division between the Cayugas and Senecas, being as believed, the east shore of Seneca lake and northward from the lake to Ontario lake, following substantially the locality of the new Pre-emption line.

These two tribes, with the Mohawks, the Oneidas, the Onondagas and Tuscaroras, formed the confederacy known as the Six Nations or Iroquois Indians—of which it has been said—that their organization and form of government, have been the wonder and admiration of scholars and statesmen of all nations.

It is an interesting and creditable fact, and worthy of notice, that the earliest white visitors in this locality, were prompted in making their visitations, not by hope of gain, but to christianize and ameliorate the condition of the Red man of the forest. I refer to the Jesuit missionaries who visited the Cayuga Indians as early as 1656, and established a mission near Savannah (now in Wayne county) in the territory of old Romulus, about 1670.

The Moravian missionaries, Cammerhoff and Zeisberger, in June, 1750, also visited the Cayugas and passed through our territory in going westward to meet the Senecas, on a mission of peace and bearing the gospel message to them.

Rev. Samuel Kirkland, the self-denying missionary to the Indians, who visited Geneva in 1765, and resided there with the Senecas more than a year, also officiated during that period within our bounds.

During the dark days of Indian warfare in the Wyoming Valley, Pa., preceding the Sullivan expedition, Luke Swetland was captured by the Indians, August 24th, 1778, and taken in captivity to the Indian village of Kendaia, in the bounds of the town of Romulus, where he remained until released by General John Sullivan's army, September 5th, 1779. His interesting Narrative of his captivity and residence of one year and two days at Kendaia, published a number of years ago, forms an entertaining chapter in the history of Romulus.

In this Narrative, Mr. Swetland alludes to the fact that late in the fall of 1778, he sowed one quart of wheat—the first wheat

doubtless sowed by a white man in this county. The spirit of resignation to his fate, and the trust in Divine protection which pervades his narration, as also the mention made of days specially set apart by him for private meditation and prayer, are indeed very pathetic. Mr. Swetland returned with the army to Pennsylvania, where he died at Wyoming Village, January 30, 1823, aged 93 years

The army of General Sullivan upon its march northwest to the Genesee river, reached our town, on Sunday, September 5th, 1779 A halt of one day was made at Kendaia village, situated one half mile east from Seneca lake, about two miles south of the present railway station and modern village called Kendaia, upon lands now owned by Edward Van Vleet, upon Military Lot, number seventy-nine, called also by the army, Appletown. The village at that time, consisted of twenty or more houses of hewn logs, with roofs thatched with the bark of trees, and some of the houses were painted. Kendaia was evidently an old and important town, as the superior style and condition of its houses indicated, and here, too, were found tombs of Indian warriors. At this village, the army found an apple orchard of about sixty trees, with peach trees and other fruit.

When the army marched from Kendaia on the following day, (September 6th), the village was left in ashes. A march of only three miles northward was made that day, to a ravine sometimes called Indian Hollow, at or near the present Varick line. Leaving this camp early on the morning of September 7th, a march of eight miles northward, along or near the lake shore, to the outlet of Seneca lake, was made, and Kanadesaga (Geneva) being reached, the army again halted.

On the return of the army from the Genesee river, the main army returned through the territory of Romulus, September 20th, 21st and 22d, over the same route as taken in the outward march, encamping on the night of September 21st, two miles south of Appletown.

While the main army was at Geneva, several detachments were sent out to destroy Indian villages—Skoiyase having already been destroyed September 8th. One of these detachments under

command of Colonel Henry Dearborn, marched southward upon the west side of Cayuga lake, starting on September 21st, and on September 22d, 1779, destroyed the Indian village of Swah-ya-wa-nah, on Military Lot number 71, (on the farm now owned by Edward R. Dean), in Romulus. This detachment encamped on the nights of September 21st and 22d, in the territory of Romulus and rejoined the main army near Newtown, (now Elmira), September 26th. All the journals of the Sullivan expedition, speak in the strongest possible terms, of the rich fields of corn, the abundance of fruit trees, melons, and vegetables, which were found and either used or destroyed, as a punishment for the barbarities inflicted upon the white settlements by the Indians.

A number of the early settlers of Romulus, suffered Indian captivity, during or after the Revolutionary war, among whom may be mentioned Joseph Wyckoff and Kezia Foree, the lady who afterward became his wife; also Andrew McKnight and Mrs. Mary Swarthout, wife of John Swarthout.

It is not, however, necessary to follow further, the army of General Sullivan, which so severely punished the Indians,—the management of which campaign was accorded the approval of General George Washington and the Continental Congress.

The war of the Revolution terminated in 1783, and the soldiers of the army returning to their homes—some of them, who had accompanied General Sullivan, with pleasant recollections of the picturesque lakes and fertile soil of western New York.

Soon after the close of the war, the State of New York, by treaties with the Onondaga and Cayuga Indian tribes, acquired title in 1788 and 1789, (February 25th) to a large area of land lying east of Seneca lake and extending north to Lake Ontario, which was laid out into 28 townships of 100 lots of 600 acres each—known as the "Military townships," which were set apart as bounty lands to New York soldiers of the Revolutionary war, to fulfill promises made to them for their patriotic services. After many delays, the military townships were surveyed in 1790, under direction of Surveyor General Simeon De Witt, who became a resident of Ithaca afterwards—the township of Romulus, (No. 11) having been surveyed, by Benjamin Dey and others— and patents

were issued by the State, to soldiers, for the same, in July, 1790.

Many of the brave soldiers had, however, become wearied with long waiting for action by the State, and had sold or transferred their titles, for a mere song, so to speak, and much confusion in titles afterwards occurring, the same were passed upon and settled by a State commission, appointed under Chapter 51, Laws of 1797, known as the "Onondaga Commissioners." Comparatively few of the old soldiers became actual settlers upon the Military tract, which was on March 5th, 1794, organized as the county of Onondaga, (by Chap. 18, laws of that year) with Romulus, Ovid and Ulysses, (all afterwards towns of Seneca county) among the towns thereof.

The names of the Military townships given them by the State Commissioners of the Land Office, July 3, 1790, are chiefly drawn from Grecian and Roman history, and our town of Romulus, bears the name of the founder of ancient Rome, of whom we are informed by legend, that with his brother, he was in early childhood, for a time, nourished by a mother wolf.*

The Military township of Romulus, as mapped, contained 100 lots of 600 acres each, beginning at the northeast corner of Seneca lake and bounded north by Seneca river, west by the county line on the west shore of Seneca lake, south by Ovid, and east by the county line in Cayuga lake and the West Cayuga Reservation; of which Military lots, a part—Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9, are now in the town of Seneca Falls—lots 1 to 5 and 10 to 42, in the town of Fayette—lots 43 to 63 and the north part of lot 69, in the town of Varick, and the rest of the lots, from 64 to 100, including the south part of Lot 69, in the town of Romulus.

The chain of settlement of this locality by civil jurisdiction westward from Albany county, being by erection of new counties, first Montgomery (1772), then Herkimer (Feb. 16, 1791), then Onondaga, then Cayuga, and at last Seneca county, March 24th, 1804. The town of Romulus comes by succession from the old town of Whitestown, once embracing the greater part of central

* A photograph of statuary in the capitol of ancient Rome, representing the wolf suckling Romulus and Remus, hung upon the platform on the day of the centennial celebration.

and western New York and the town of Peru, incorporated in 1792, and abolished in 1794, when Onondaga county was erected.

When the town of Romulus was incorporated by the Legislature in 1794, its boundaries were described by the Onondaga county act; as follows: "All that part of said county, comprehending the *Townships* of Romulus, Junius and Galen, together with the lands lying west of the townships of Hannibal and Cato, north of the said township of Galen and south of Lake Ontario, as also all that part of the lands reserved to the Cayuga nation of Indians, lying on the west side of Cayuga lake—shall be and is erected into a *town* by the name of Romulus."

The area of the *town* of Romulus it will be seen, comprised the three Military townships of Romulus, Junius and Galen of 60,000 acres of land each, a considerable portion of the Military township of Sterling, the Williamson Compensation Patent, etc., comprehended within the territory lying north of Galen township, and between the same and lake Ontario, about 80,000 acres—and also the West Cayuga Indian Reservation now in Varick, Fayette and Seneca Falls, laid out into 84 lots aggregating 19,566 acres, which by treaty with the Cayugas at Cayuga Ferry, July 27th, 1795, became the property of the State, and the Canoga and Skoiyase Reservations of 600 acres each. The total area of Romulus from March 5th, 1794, to March 14th, 1800—when the town of Fayette (Washington) was erected—covered fully 280,000 acres, of which 140,000 acres are now in Seneca county, and the other one half in Wayne county—a stretch of magnificent country with rich and fertile soil, extending at least forty-five miles from Ovid at the south to Lake Ontario at the north, with a width of from ten to fifteen miles. The west boundary, from Seneca lake northward to Ontario lake, followed the new Pre-emption line. The area of the original Romulus, as here given, does not include any part of the waters of Lake Ontario. The north bounds of old Romulus were the north bounds of this State, formed by the line between Canada and the United States.

The original territory includes seven towns of Seneca county—Romulus, Varick, Fayette, Junius, Waterloo, Seneca Falls and Tyre—and the towns of Galen, Savannah, Wolcott, Butler, Rose

and Huron in Wayne county. This large area, comprising a tract of land nearly one-half as large as one of the small States of the Union, now has a population of 36,400 of whom 20,700 reside in Seneca county, including fully three-fourths of the population of this county. (See abstract of patents in Appendix A).

It is sad to think, that the once powerful Cayuga tribe of Indians, does not to-day own a foot of the soil of this State—while only the Onondaga, Oneida and Tuscarora tribes of the Six Nations still hold small reservations of land in this State, under their own names. The Senecas, once the most populous and warlike of the tribes of the Six Nations, now live, indeed, upon State reservations, which however no longer bear their name.

In the legislative records of this State, may be found a petition for relief, from some of the early pioneer settlers between Cayuga and Seneca lakes, in which they set forth, that they made settlements upon the Military Tract, then unallotted, in the year 1788, six years before the organization of the town of Romulus. (See copy of Petition, in Appendix).

The names of David Wisner, Anthony, John and Nathaniel Swarthout and David Depue, are included in the petition, and they may undoubtedly be regarded as the earliest settlers, within the territory of the present town of Romulus. The Swarthouts located on Military Lot 94, David Wisner on Lot 95, and David Depue near the center of the town.

The names of James Cooley and James King, also appear in the Petition, but their places of location cannot be ascertained, and it may possibly have been in the Varick part of the town.

The earliest permanent settlements were made along the west shore of the town, along or near Seneca Lake, with a few settlements along Cayuga lake, on Military Lots 71 and 78.

In 1789 (the year in which the machinery of the government of the United States under its Constitution, was set in motion, and George Washington was inaugurated as the first President) and from year to year, up to the official organization of the town in 1794, there were gradual additions made to the pioneer settlers, from Pennsylvania and New Jersey, Orange and other eastern counties of this State, Long Island, &c. Among the settlers dur-

ing this period, may be mentioned Abraham Brown, John Fleming, James Finch, James Alexander, Alla McMath, Stephen Miller, Benjamin Sutton, James McKnight, William Seely, Benajah Boardman, William Winter, Timothy Cone and Captain Andrew Smith, some of whom have no descendants now left in the town.

Early in the year of organization, 1794, came John Sayre and Haynes Bartlett. The first named, settled on Lot 72 and the latter located a farm on Lot 65 near Seneca lake, which has been in possession of his descendants to this date, and his grandson, our presiding officer to-day, now lives upon the spot where his grandfather first located. In the interval from 1794 to 1800, large accessions were made to the population of the town, of whom a few pioneers will be named:

Isaac Johnson, Joseph Wyckoff, Elijah and Ephraim Kinne, Joseph Hunt, Thomas Blain, Jonas Seely, Joshua Hallock, Capt. Abel Frisbie, Bastian Williams, Ezekiel Hays, John Stone, Samuel Waldron, Asa Smith, with the Huff, Bainbridge, Bailey, Finton, Denton, Yerkes, Shattuck and Brewster families.

In that part of Romulus now in Varick, the permanent settlement began it is believed a year or two later. Benjamin Dey who surveyed the military tract in 1790, became an owner of several lots therein and it is supposed, located upon Military Lot 49, in 1791 or 1792, having erected the first frame house in town, already in 1794. Other early settlers in the territory of Varick, prior to 1800, were James Cooley, Peter Basum, Jacob Lowden, Frederick Kistler, John King, Jr., James King, James Barr, Joseph Haynes, Robert White, Andrew McKnight, James Bennett, John Williams, Samuel Falkinburg, with the Hood, Hathaway, Beach, Karr and Woodruff families.

Soon after the opening of the present century, population rapidly increased and more than doubled in the first decade. Among the early settlers after 1800 may be mentioned: Dr. Ethan Watson, Wm. W. Folwell, Mather Marvin, Ezra Miller, Ira Giddings, Jared Van Vleet, and the Baldridge, Bryant, Hayt, Sharp, Coe, Gurnee, Doremus, McLafferty, Warne, Van Duyn, Marsh, Terhune and Burton families in Romulus and David Harris, William Blain, James Monroe, Skillman Doughty, Joseph Darrow, Jeptha

Wade, David Edwards, and the Lemmon, Jacobus, Steele, Burroughs, Christopher, Roberts, Crane, King, Wilcox, Hinkley, Emens, Allen, Abbott, Sample, Hunt, Ayres, Ludlum, Mann, Ambrose, and McDuffee families, in the Varick portion of the town.

Beginning with the early years of the century and indeed during the first quarter thereof, there were large additions made to the population of Romulus (chiefly in the part thereof in Varick) of families of Pennsylvania-Germans of the name Gambee, Frantz, Gamber, Kuney, Leisenring, Fatzinger, Pontius, Goodman, Ernsberger, Stahl, Lautenschlager, Crobaugh, Blasser, Deal, Ritter, Acker, Lerch, Yost, Braun, Miller and Bergstresser, forming with their descendants, a valuable accession to the population.

With such an admixture of sturdy settlers, as the Scotch, Irish and Germans of Pennsylvania, the Dutch of New Jersey and Long Island, with a sprinkling of Yankees—the early population was made up—and the characteristics of their descendants have been maintained, as those of a frugal, industrious, hospitable, conservative and reliable people—not subject to frequent fluctuations and changes, but cautious, stable and trustworthy in all the relations of life, public and private.

I will not forget to give credit here, and honor due, to the many patriots of the Revolutionary war, who settled in Romulus —an important element in its make up, being constituted by this sturdy, patriotic people, many of whose descendants now inhabit the town. I regret, that I cannot present a full roster, containing their names

Well may it be said of many of these Revolutionary fathers :

> " They left the ploughshare in the mould,
> Their flocks and herds without a fold,
> The sickle in the unshorn grain,
> The corn, half garnered on the plain,
> And mustered in their simple dress,
> For wrongs to seek a stern redress,
> To right those wrongs, come weal, come woe,
> To perish, or o'ercome the foe."

It is difficult in the absence of any sytem of registration, to give with accuracy, a satisfactory account of the early births, marriages and deaths in Romulus, prior to say 1800.

It is believed that the first female child of the pioneer settlers, born in town, was Elcy Fleming, daughter of John Fleming, born July 21, 1791, and the first male child, George Alexander, a son of James, born March 10, in the same year. Other early births were those of Stephen R. Miller in 1792, Eliza Sutton and Samuel Fleming in 1793, Arazina Cone, in 1794, Kezia Bartlett, in 1795 and Eliza Sayre in 1796. John Williams, born in 1796, it is believed, was the first child born upon the West Cayuga Reservation along Cayuga lake, in the town of Varick. A daughter and a son of Benajah Boardman, born in 1791 and 1793 respectively, in this county, should, it is believed, be added to this list.

Information as to early marriages, is very meagre. The lack of local clergy, perhaps led to postponments, and certainly did not tend to promote marriages. The first marriage of which we have knowledge, was that of Timothy Cone and Mary Gorham, daughter of Jabez Gorham, in 1793. The marriage of Elizabeth McMath to Mahlon Bainbridge, took place Dec. 22, 1796. Other early marriages were those of Elijah Kinne and Hester Wisner, in 1797, Eliphalet Shattuck and Jane Wiley and John Stone and Philinda Shattuck in 1798, and of Isaac Johnson and Mary Thurston in 1799.

Many early burials were made in private family burial grounds, at an early day, and headstones in the old cemetery at Willard, formerly Lancaster, date back to 1795. There were also early interments at the Romulus Baptist church cemetery and in the cemetery at Romulus village, commencing early in this century.

The first death in town of which any trace has been obtained, is that of Jesse Fleming, April 29, 1795. Margaret McMath died in July of the same year, aged 21 years, and Archibald McMath on September, 1796, aged 18 years. Joshua Reeves, a pioneer settler died in 1797, and his will was proven by the surrogate of Onondaga County, before the erection of Cayuga county.

Other deaths of prominent pioneer settlers in the early history of the town, were those of John Fleming in 1800, Wm. Seeley in 1803, Alla McMath in 1804, James Alexander in 1805 and James McKnight in 1808.

The history of Romulus gives many instances of longevity, to which its salubrious air, from its location between the lakes, and the occupation and simple habits of its people, have doubtless contributed.

A notable instance may be mentioned in the person of Mrs. Arazina Cone Fleming—a daughter of Timothy Cone and his wife Mary Gorham. She was born in Romulus, October 9, 1794, and her husband, Robert Fleming, an estimable citizen, to whom she was married Dec. 7, 1826, died in the town, Feby. 3, 1858.

It was my pleasure, a few days ago, to see and converse with Mrs. Fleming, who resides at South Waterloo, in this county, upon the territory of the military township of Romulus: I found her bright and cheerful, with faculties very little impaired, and but for an accident which befell her some months ago, she would be present with us to-day, (as she is in spirit), to celebrate her own centennial, as well as that of the town of her birth. Were she here, what a remarkable reminder of the events of a century past, would she present to us! In her absence, she sends cordial greetings, and salutations to the old town of Romulus.* All honor to the worthy centenarian!

The earliest families removing here from Pennsylvania, by primitive conveyance by water and on land, in the covered Pennsylvania wagons, described by someone, as the "ark" or "ship of our inland commerce," usually came to Newtown (Elmira) and thence to the head of Seneca or Cayuga lake, or came the entire way by wagon.

Others coming from Long Island and the Eastern States, came by flat boats or bateaux, up the Hudson and Mohawk rivers, crossing by portage to Wood Creek and Oneida lake to Seneca river, and ascending the same to the foot of Cayuga or Seneca lake.

It would, indeed be curious to know, what kind of craft was employed upon our lakes in those days, by our pioneers; perhaps a primitive flat-boat or dug out canoe.

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* At this stage of the address the entire audience arose, in honor of Mrs. Fleming, and in recognition and acknowledgment of her salutation.

The Documentary History of the State of New York, makes mention, however, that in 1792, a small boat and canoe were plying at the foot of Seneca lake, and at Geneva, in 1796, a sailing sloop of forty tons burthen was launched upon the same lake, for freighting purposes.

Elkanah Watson of Albany, N. Y., who was an early purchaser of soldier's titles to lands in the military township of Romulus, visited here in September 1791, crossing Cayuga lake at the Cayuga ferry, in a boat, in which he came up the Mohawk river and by portage to Seneca river and up the same to Cayuga lake. He mentions that he *sailed* northward to Seneca river, and passed up the same to Geneva, having been assisted in passing Seneca Falls by Job Smith, then located there, at the carrying place around the Falls!

Mr. Watson in the published journal of his tour, of 1791, in speaking of Cayuga lake, says "I was delighted on entering this charming lake. The shores on each side swell into gentle eminences; but our view south was obstructed by a point of land projecting from each shore."

In his journal under date of Sep. 29, 1791, he speaks of his approach by Seneca river to Seneca lake, on the evening of that day, in this eloquent and prophetic language—"The sun was just setting as we entered the lake, which opened upon us like a new creation rising to our view in picturesque and romantic beauty. Our prospect extended south, over a bold sheet of water. The tops of the hills and trees were just tinged with the rays of the departing sun ; the evening was serene ; and my mind involuntarily expanded, in anticipating the time when the borders of the lake will be stripped of nature's livery, and in its place will be rich enclosures, pleasant villas, numerous flocks, herds, etc., and it will be inhabited by a happy race of people, enjoying the rich fruits of their own labors and the luxury of sweet liberty and independence, approaching to a millennial state."

Mr. Watson, adds in his journal, that on the day following —September 21, 1891, he re-embarked and traversed the lake obliquely to Appletown, (where his relatives the late Dr. Ethan

Watson, settled about fifteen years afterward) eleven miles by his water route from Geneva. Arriving at Appletown, he says,— "We pitched our tent on a fine tract of land. It contains extensive orchards of scattered old trees, the only fruit trees of the country. Here Sullivan's conquering army wreaked its vengeance, by destroying orchards, corn, wigwams, &c. Many of the trees are girdled; and marks of the destroying axe of the soldiery are yet to be seen in every direction." Mr. Watson returned Sept. 23d, overland from Appletown, by an Indian path, to Cayuga ferry, a distance of seventeen miles.

My audience will pardon me, if I give further extracts from Mr. Watson's journal of 1791, descriptive of the charming lakes which wash respectively, the east and west shores of our town.

On Sept. 24th, he started up Cayuga lake, by boat. He says: "We landed occasionally; noticed distant smoke and here and there a log hut embosomed in the venerable forest. In the southwest quarter, the township of Ovid made its appearance. It rises beautifully from the shore toward the centre. The tops of the trees resemble waving fields of wheat, at a distance. The map of the world does not exhibit, in any other country, two lakes equal in magnitude to the Seneca and Cayuga, so singularly and happily situated. What a fertile theme for poets, painters, philosophers and travelers, for the last two thousand years, had they been found in Italy!"

Speaking of the country between the lakes, Mr. Watson adds: "In general, except toward the south, the country lying between these beautiful lakes, rises gradually in symmetry from the opposite shores toward the centre, producing a pleasing effect. Whenever it reaches a cultivated state, by the vigorous arm of freemen, it will become the 'Paradise of America.' Nothing can exceed the beauty of the country on the west shore of Cayuga lake, viewed at about five miles from its entrance, including both the Cayuga Reservation and the town of Ovid, which bear a strong resemblance to the west shore of Seneca lake. The tops of the trees were in beautiful uniformity, the symmetry being in no manner broken by hills of great magnitude, except in one place,

where there is a small cluster of white pines, overlooking all the adjacent regions."

Mr. Watson concludes his glowing description with this eloquent peroration: "In a word, I almost deplored the short span of human life, that I cannot witness the happiness of those blessed generations of Americans, yet unborn, who are destined to inherit these delightful regions."

It will not detract from Mr. Watson's really poetic prose description, if we quote the lines of a poem addressed to Seneca lake, and applicable as well to Cayuga:

"On thy fair bosom, silver lake,
The wild swan spreads his snowy sail,
And round his breast the ripples break,
As down he bears before the gale."

"On thy fair bosom, waveless stream,
The dipping paddle echoes far,
And flashes in the moonlight gleam,
And bright reflects the polar star.

"The waves along the pebly shore,
As blows the north wind, heave their foam,
And curl around the dashing oar,
As late the boatman hies him home.

"How sweet, at set of sun to view,
Thy golden mirror spreading wide,
And see the mist of mantling blue
Float round the distant mountain's side!

"At midnight hour, as shines the moon,
A sheet of silvery spreads below,
And swift she cuts, at highest noon,
Light clouds, like wreaths of purest snow.

"On thy fair bosom, silver lake,
O! I could ever sweep the oar,
When early birds at morning wake,
And evening tells us toil is o'er."

—*Percival.*

Mr. Watson again visited Seneca county in 1818, as the guest of Colonel Wilhelmus Mynderse of Seneca Falls, and then already witnessed many marvelous changes—notably the opening of canal

locks at that village, at the time of his visit. He died at Port Kent, N. Y., December 5th, 1842, aged 85 years.

The Civil History of Romulus may be properly divided into three periods :

1. From its organization in 1794 to its first division, March 14, 1800.
2. From March 1800 to February 6, 1830.
3. From February 1830, to the present time.

The act of 1794, erecting the town of Romulus, provided for holding the first town meeting at the house of Benajah Boardman, and we must suppose that it was accordingly held there.

It has been well said, in substance, that the town meeting is deserving of especial consideration, since here are, or should be, practiced, pure Democratic—Republican methods. Here all meet on the same level. Here is free speech, without fear or favor. The people of the town meet once a year, to confer together for the general good, to discuss questions affecting taxation, the public schools, roads and bridges, the support of the poor and the election of town officers.

The first town meeting held in town, April 1, 1794, elected as its chief officer—Supervisor, Benajah Boardman, and William Winter as Town Clerk and the town records have, it is gratifying to say, been preserved complete to this date. At the election of 1794, there were also elected three Assessors, three Highway Commissioners, two Overseers of poor, two constables, two pound keepers, two fence viewers, a Collector and five Overseers of Highways.

Mr. Boardman was re-elected Supervisor in 1795, at a town meeting held at James McKnight's, (on the shore of Seneca Lake, where C. C. Pontius now resides), and again in 1796.

The following facts have been gathered as to his life :

Benajah Boardman was born at Newington, town of Wethersfield, Connecticut, May 14, 1749. He was twice married and was the father of nine children.

He removed to Newtown (Elmira) at an early day, where one of his daughters was born, April 17, 1789. Soon afterward he removed to Ovid or its vicinity, where he was interested in a primitive grist mill, one of the first in the county, erected in 1793, on Lot Number Two, Ovid, a little west of Ovid Village. One of his daughters, Lucy, was there born, November 23, 1791, and a son, Benajah, his youngest child, was also born there, October 14, 1793.

The exact locality of Mr. Boardman's first residence in Romulus, can not now be positively ascertained, and it is possible, that his residence, attributed to the town of Ovid, was all the time across the line in Romulus, or upon Lot Number 72, which he purchased as early as September, 1790. He is known later on, to have resided at Boardmansburgh, near the center of the present town of Fayette and several years after the erection of that town, was elected its Supervisor, in 1803. He also served many years as a magistrate and was always an active and enterprising citizen. Late in life, he removed from the Burgh to a farm north of Canoga Village, and near Cayuga lake, in the town of Fayette, where he died after a brief illness from a prevailing disease known at the time as "The Epidemic" (and which at first baffled the skill of physicians) February 27, 1813, aged sixty-four years. He was buried in the cemetery at the Burgh, near where he had long resided, and it is to be regretted, that no head stone marks the place of his interment.

At the town meeting held April 4, 1797, George Bailey was elected Supervisor, and he was re-elected as such in 1798 and 1799. In the latter year, the county of Cayuga was erected, (Chapter 26, Laws of 1799) and Romulus became a town of that county. The number of overseers of highways had increased from five in 1794, to seventeen, in 1799, showing marked attention to the laying out and improvement of the public roads.

The immense territorial area of Romulus was divided by the Legislature, by Chapter 24, passed March 14, 1800, and the town of Washington, (Fayette), was formed therefrom, which included all of the territory of Romulus north of the present town

of Varick. In 1803, Feby. 12, by Chapter Seven, Laws of that year, the town of Junius was erected, comprising all the original territory of Romulus, north of the present boundaries of Fayette.

During the period from 1794 to 1799, but few important questions were considered at the town meetings of Romulus.

In April, 1798, it was Resolved that William Brewster, Daniel Sayre and Benjamin Dey be a Committee to examine into the state of the taxes which have been collected in this town previous to town meeting,"

The town meeting of 1797, voted a bounty of three pounds (£3) for the scalp of each wolf killed in town, and in 1798 a bounty of twenty shillings was voted for the scalp of each bear so killed. The early settlers occasionally encountered wolves, panthers and bears, and thrilling adventures and narrow escapes are related, but the town records show no disbursements for wolf or bear scalps.

The town meeting of 1799, voted in favor of dividing the town, and George Bailey, Benjamin Dey and Benajah Boardman, were appointed a committee to determine where the line shall run.

A special town meeting held Nov. 26, 1799, for the purpose of choosing three delegates to meet a convention of Delegates in the newly erected county of Cayuga, elected John Sayre, William Brewster, and George Bailey. The same town meeting took the unusual precaution, to elect James McKnight, Asa Smith, Walter Watrous and Phineas Tuthill, a committee to give instructions to such delegates to Cayuga.

The town meeting from year to year, also adopted resolutions declaring swine to be free commoners. Pound Masters were elected, and marks to distinguish sheep and cattle when estray, were recorded in the Town Clerk's Office, as early as April, 1794.

At the town meeting of 1799, the first trustees of the gospel and school lot of the town were elected, to wit: Benjamin Dey, Daniel Sayre and Col. Wilhelmus Mynderse. The last named, resided at the falls of the Seneca River, where he died January 30, 1838, aged seventy years,

George Bailey was again chosen supervisor of Romulus under its reduced territorial area, at the town meeting held in April 1800, but died before the expiration of his term, and John Sayre was chosen to fill his vacancy Sept 2, 1800.

It is a matter of regret, that upon diligent inquiry, no facts can be ascertained, in the history of George Bailey, one of the earliest settlers at Lancaster, on Seneca Lake, for a time also called in his honor, Baileytown—and who it is believed was a patriot soldier of the revolutionary war.

During the period from 1800 to 1830, the town was served by six persons as supervisors, three of which number were chosen to serve during an aggregate term of 25 years, one for two years, and two for one year each.

The long tenure and continuance of the public men of this town, in official position, and in the confidence of their constituency, seems to have been thus early established.

Judge John Sayre, born at Blooming Grove, Orange Co., N. Y., July 24, 1767, was at the town meeting in April, 1801, again chosen supervisor, and continued such, by repeated elections to and including 1808. He again filled the same office in 1830, 1831 and 1832.

He was elected the first Member of Assembly from Seneca County (he being then also supervisor) in 1804, again in 1808, and later in life, was a third time chosen, in 1831. He served also as surrogate of the county from Feb. 1811 to April 1813, and as county treasurer from Oct. 1817 to Oct. 1821. He was a magistrate and served as associate judge of Seneca County Courts, for many years, also as loan commissioner for this county, and was the first post-master of Romulus postoffice, established Oct. 16, 1802. He died—March 4, 1848, in the 81st year of his age.

In these days of lightning express railroad trains and fast mails, it is interesting to learn of a mail service during Judge Sayre's early post-mastership, by carrier once a week from Geneva, on horseback, with the letters and mail carried in a very small bag, or at times in the vest or coat pocket of the mail carrier, and until the primitive mail carrier gave way to the stage line along

Seneca Lake, from Geneva to Judge Sayre's and Lancaster or Ovid, and thence southward. This post-office was not removed to Romulus village until a number of years after its establishment, when the stage line from Geneva to Ithaca was also changed to an inland stage mail passing through Romulus village.

During the incumbency of Judge Sayre as supervisor, the county of Seneca was erected March 29, 1804 from Cayuga county, by Chapter 31, Laws of 1804.

The act erecting the county of Seneca, shrewdly drawn, directed the county seat to be located in the town Ovid, not more than four miles south from the north line of Ovid, and not less than three miles from the Seneca or Cayuga Lake, thus effectually shutting off the village of Lancaster, in the southwest corner of the town of Romulus, then a larger and much more promising village than Ovid.

This action of the Legislature gave much dissatisfaction in the town of Romulus, and at a special town meeting held June 9, 1804, a ringing set of resolutions were adopted, breathing the spirit and fire of the many Revolutionary sires, who were present at the meeting, to wit:

"*Resolved*, That the people conceiving it will be oppressive to them to raise and collect a tax this year for the purpose of building a Court House and Goal, in our country—do therefore, direct and require our Supervisor, John Sayre, not to consent to or countenance the laying or levying a tax for the above mentioned purpose. We, the said people, intend petitioning the Legislature at their next session for a repeal of the law appropriating money for the above said purpose, until we feel ourselves better able to support such a tax, at which time we will also petition the Legislature to pass a law for the above said purpose. Any other mode in procuring a law for raising of money in a county for local purposes, *we conceive to be repugnant to the rights of a free people.*

*Resolved*, That we, said people conceiving the place, appointed by law for the building of a Court House and Goal, as no ways convenient to the people of said county, do also intend petitioning the Legislature for redress in the premises, and do hereby request

of John Sayre, whom it appears is appointed by law one of the commissioners for fixing the spot whereon to erect said buildings, not to act in that capacity, until we have applied for redress in the mode above prescribed."

The Legislature, however, failed to grant the request of the people of Romulus, and in 1805, having amended the law, so as to require the location of the county buildings on Military Lot Number Three, at Ovid Village, the question was then settled, by so locating there. The Board of Supervisors in October, 1804, however, voted to raise only one thousand dollars for a Court House and Jail, to which amount, additions were made by subsequent Boards until the buildings were completed, in 1808.

Jonas Seely, born July 23, 1776,—succeeded to the office of supervisor, by election in April, 1808, and held the same by repeated re-elections to and including the year 1814. He was again elected to the same office in 1822, 1826 and 1833. In 1821, (with Hon. Robert S. Rose, of Fayette), he was chosen to represent Seneca County as delegate in the Constitutional Convention held in this State, in that year,—and in 1823 and 1824 he was elected Member of Assembly from this county. In 1832, he was also elected a Presidential Elector of this State, and voted, in the Electoral College, for Andrew Jackson for President of the United States.

Judge Seely served as a magistrate of Seneca County, and as an associate Judge for a number of years. He died Aug. 15, 1851, aged 75 years.

William W. Folwell was born at Southampton, Bucks Co., Pa., January 28, 1768. Mr. Folwell graduated at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, in 1792, and possessed a thorough classical education. He removed to Romulus in 1807, settled near the centre of the town, and was elected supervisor in April, 1815, serving as such one year. He served as the president of the Ithaca and Geneva Turnpike company, incorporated in 1810, and was always an active and influential citizen. He died Oct. 13, 1858, aged 90 years.

Samuel Blain, born at Warwick, Orange Co., N. Y., January 17, 1777, who was elected supervisor in April 1816, was another

of the public men of Romulus who long enjoyed the favor of his fellow citizens. He was re-elected supervisor from year to year to and including 1821, also in 1827, 1828 and 1829. After the town of Varick was taken from Romulus, he was chosen its supervisor in 1831, 1832, and 1833 Mr. Blain served in the war of 1812, and afterward arose to the rank of Colonel in the local militia. He served many years as a magistrate, and was elected Member of Assembly for this county, for the year 1830, and served in the Legislature, which erected the town of Varick. He died January 2, 1840, aged 63 years.

Mather Marvin, was elected supervisor, at the town meeting of April, 1823, and again in 1825. Dr. Marvin was born at Lyme, Connecticut, in 1786. He removed to Romulus village about 1810, where he established himself as a medical practitioner, and subsequently also engaged there in mercantile business, afterward moving upon the Wade farm, on Military Lot Number 59. He served for a time in the war of 1812, and acted for a number of years as a magistrate and school inspector in Varick In 1828, he was elected county clerk, of Seneca County, and served a full term in that capacity. He removed to Lodi, Michigan, in 1833, and died there April 8, 1862, aged 76 years.

Anthony Dey, elected supervisor in April, 1824, the oldest son of Dr. Philip Dey, was born near Paterson, New Jersey, February 6, 1781. He removed in 1806, to the town of Romulus, and there established a tannery on Military Lot Number 49, (one mile west of Lemmon's Corners in Varick). Varick postoffice, established Nov. 19, 1832, is now located near where the tannery stood, and locally known as Dey's Corners. Mr. Dey was elected the first supervisor of Varick in April, 1830, the town having received its name from Col. Richard Varick, a relative of the Dey family. In the fall of 1830, Mr. Dey removed to Seneca Falls, where he engaged in milling business. He died there Nov. 14, 1851, in the 70th year of his age.

It is not my purpose to continue the biographical sketches of supervisors chosen during the third period, after the division and the erection of Varick, in 1830. The records of the two towns will

show, that the position of supervisor has very generally been held by capable business men, although for shorter terms than in the olden times. (See full list of Supervisors in Appendix C).

Nor has the town of Romulus been wanting in prominent men, in other positions of trust and responsibility.

John D. Coe, born at Ramapo, Orange (now Rockland) county, June 12, 1790, settled on Military Lot, No. 70, in Romulus, in 1816. He acted as magistrate and associate judge of the Seneca County courts for many years. In the years 1834 and 1835 he served Seneca county in the Assembly of this State. For a period of forty years, Judge Coe was the treasurer of the Seneca county agricultural society, and in the earlier years of his residence, his ability and experience as a surveyor, was frequently called into practice, in the sub-division of lands. He died in November, 1878, aged 88 years.

Helim Sutton, son of one of the early settlers, was born in Romulus, January 19, 1803. He was elected to serve in the Assembly at Albany, for the year 1844. He also held the office of supervisor of his town in 1854, and died near the spot where he was born, November 18, 1884, in the 82d year of his age.

Mr. Sutton was well known as a man of decided convictions and firmness, and an instance of his decision of character is related. By the statutes of this State, it is declared that "Seneca county is bounded on the west, by the west shore of Seneca Lake." While acting as one of the board of county excise commissioners, about 25 years before his death, with the late Jesse Abbott, of Varick, and another, a structure had been erected on the west side of Seneca Lake, near Dresden, outside of low water mark and connected with the main land adjoining, in which building it was proposed to engage in business, by evading the excise laws. Mr. Sutton insisted that the jurisdiction of Seneca county and Romulus, extending to the west shore of Seneca lake at the point in question, brought this building and the business transacted therein, under the control of his board, and the owner and manager of the same, was compelled to conform to the laws of the State.

William T. Johnson, a son of one of the pioneers of Romulus, was born in the town, Dec. 22, 1803. He served as magistrate for a number of years, and supervisor in the years 1843 and 1844. He was elected to serve as Member of Assembly for this county, for the year 1864, and died in the town in which he was born, Feb. 3, 1890, in the 87th year of his age.

Peter J. VanVleet, born in this county, March 2, 1815, and still living in the adjoining town of Ovid, served as supervisor of Romulus, in the years 1846, 1847, 1858, 1859 and 1860. While residing in this town, he was also elected to serve as Member of Assembly for this county, for the year 1862.

In later years, James M. Martin, son of the late Wm. Martin, of this town, born Oct. 20, 1839, (now of Rochester), represented this county in the Assembly for the year 1888. He also served as county treasurer of Seneca county by election, for a term of three years, 1873—1876.

William Halsey Kinne, born in Romulus, April 22, 1846, a grandson of one of the early settlers of this town, represented Seneca county in the Assembly for the year 1892. He has served as chairman of the Committee on orator, poet and historian of the Romulus centennial, and his committee selected for all of those positions, at the celebration to-day, persons born in the territory of the original town of Romulus.

From that portion of Romulus now in Varick, Orange W. Wilkinson, a native of Cayuga county, N. Y., born in 1806, was elected to serve in the Assembly of this State for the year 1840. Mr. Wilkinson served also as inspector of common schools and magistrate of the town, for many years. He died July 24, 1890, aged 84 years.

Robert R. Steele, was born in New Jersey, Dec. 12, 1805. He removed to this county, early in life, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, at Romulus village. He was elected supervisor of Varick in 1842, 1843 and 1850, and was appointed and served as county treasurer of this county, from 1844 to 1847. He was elected Member of Assembly for Seneca county for the years 1852 and 1870, and died in April 1881, aged 75 years. (See also Appendix F).

The town of Romulus has also furnished incumbents for other prominent public positions, and in the active business walks of life, both within this county and in other counties and States.

The office of Sheriff of Seneca county, has been held by residents of the town, in the persons of Nathaniel N. Hayt, Hugh Chapman and C. H. Swarthout.

Our presiding officer to-day, Mr. E. Seely Bartlett, has recently closed a term of three years, in the important and responsible position of County School Commissioner.

The office of County Clerk, has been held by Alvah Gregory, of Lancaster, by appointment, from April 1813 to Feby. 1815, and has been filled by election for full terms by Dr. Mather Marvin of Romulus and Varick, and by Daniel H. Bryant and Calvin Willers, both of Varick.

Among a number of the sons of Romulus, who have elsewhere arisen to prominence, either in public or business life, a few may be mentioned.

Silas M. Burroughs, born July, 1810, in this town, (a son of David Burroughs, an early resident here, and afterwards a resident of Orleans county, in this State), served that county as Member of Assembly in 1837, 1850, 1851, and 1853, and Representative in the 35th Congress of the United States, 1857 to 1859, and was re-elected to the 36th Congress, but died June 3, 1860, during the first year of that term.

David Burroughs removed to the town of Shelby, then Genesee, now Orleans county, in 1818, where he died in 1822, aged 45 years. In 1821 he was elected to and served as a delegate in the State Constitutional Convention, for Genesee county.

Jeptha H. Wade, was born on Military Lot No 59, in Romulus, (now in Varick), August 11, 1811, a son of Jeptha Wade, an early resident and a surveyor. After an active and diversified experience in business life, he became president of the Western Union Telegraph company, a director of several banks and railroad companies, and one of the foremost and most wealthy citizens of Cleveland, Ohio, where he also was prominently identified with measures tending to elevate the schools and promote

the best interests of that city. He was not ambitious for public life, although at one time, his name was mentioned in connection with the nomination for Governor of Ohio. He died a few years ago.

Peter A. Dey, son of Anthony Dey, a former supervisor of Romulus, and first supervisor of Varick, was born at Dey's Corner's near Seneca lake, January 27, 1825. He graduated at Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., in 1844, just fifty years ago, and fitted himself for the profession of civil engineering, in which he became eminent, and having located in the State of Iowa, he was appointed chief engineer of the Union Pacific railroad during its construction. He was selected by the Legislature of Iowa, as one of the new Capitol commissioners and afterwards elected as a Railroad commissioner of that State, which position he now holds—having served his adopted State with zeal and fidelity.

Reuben C. Lemmon, (son of Charles Lemmon, an early settler, who served as supervisor of Varick in the years 1834, 1835 and 1836, and as magistrate for many years) was born on Military Lot Number 52, in that portion of Romulus, now in Varick, in May, 1825. Mr. Lemmon was educated to the legal profession, and removing to Toledo, Ohio, was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the fourth district of Ohio, a position (of extensive jurisdiction and powers), which he has held for three full terms, of five years each, and is now approaching the close of his fourth term. A few years ago, Judge Lemmon was elected and served as Grand Master of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons of Ohio, and enjoys in an eminent degree the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens, by whom he has been thus repeatedly honored.

James Van Vleet, son of Jared Van Vleet, was born in Romulus, in 1819. Removing to Michigan in early manhood, he was chosen county treasurer of Genesee county, and elected a Member of the Legislature of that State. He is still living, a respected resident of the city of Flint, Michigan.

John W. McMath, a grandson of Alla, and son of Col. Samuel, and Mary Fleming McMath, was born in Romulus, June 3,

1824. He removed with his parents to Michigan in 1827, graduated at the University of Michigan, in 1850, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1852. He has served in the position of prosecuting attorney and United States collector of customs at Mackinaw, and judge of probate, and city attorney of Bay City, Michigan. Judge McMath is still living in that city, and sends cordial greetings to the Romulus centennial.

A record of the family of Col. Samuel McMath, shows that of his nine children, one became a lawyer, Judge John W.; and one a clergyman, Rev. Robert McMath; the others, becoming respected citizens in their western homes. Four of the grand-sons of Col. McMath, still living, have been admitted to the bar, and are now engaged in successful law practice in Western states.

Robert E. McMath, son of Alla McMath, (the latter a grandson of the early settler, Alla McMath of Romulus), was born in Varick, April 28, 1833. He graduated at Williams College, Massachusetts, in 1857, and locating at St. Louis, Missouri, chose civil engineering as a profession, in which he attained a prominent rank—serving upon the United States Coast Survey and the Government work of improving the Mississippi River. In April, 1893, he was elected President of the Board of Public Improvements of the city of St. Louis, which position he now holds.

Walter S. Gurnee, born in Rockland county, N. Y., removed in his youth, with his widowed mother, (a sister of Judge John D. Coe), to the town of Romulus. In early manhood, he removed to Chicago, Illinois, and engaged there in active business pursuits. He was elected Mayor of Chicago, in March, 1851, and held that responsible position for a term of two years. He is still living at an advanced age, in the city of New York

Many of the sons of Romulus and Varick have been educated to the learned professions. Had it been possible to present a list of all the lawyers, clergymen, physicians and teachers in the higher educational institutions, who were born in these towns since the first settlement, or have resided therein, including those deceased, it would have been indeed interesting, but data at hand is insufficient to make up the same.

The first permanently located physician in the town, was undoubtedly Dr. Ethan Watson, at Plymouth in 1807, who afterwards, about 1820, removed to Romulus Village. Other early physicians were Dr. Mather Marvin, Dr. Philip Dey, and Dr. Tompkins C. Delevan. The first clergymen who located in this town, were the early pastors at the Baptist and Presbyterian churches.

At the present time, fifteen attorneys at law, are known to be living, who were born in Romulus or Varick, headed by Judge R. C. Lemmon, of Ohio, and the venerable Edward B. Miller, now living among us.

In a literary and educational career, the sons of those towns are well represented. Headed by the names of President Wm. W. Folwell, of the State University, Minneapolis, Prof. Isaac. P. Roberts, of Cornell University, Ithaca, and Prof. Carlton M. Ritter, of State Normal School, Chico, California, we have now the names of ten professors in colleges and high schools, who were reared in our midst.

Among the clergy, headed with the name of the venerable Rev. Charles C. Carr, of Horseheads, (who has served 54 years in the ministry), we have now the names of sixteen former residents of our locality.

The medical profession, too, is well represented, by fourteen former residents, now living, the most aged of whom, is the eminent physician, Dr. Cornelius C. Wyckoff, of Buffalo, N. Y.

I will not forget, here to mention among the sons of Romulus who have risen to conspicuous positions—Col. James P. Sanford, now of Wheaton, Illinois, born Nov. 11, 1837, on the north part of the Barna Swarthout farm, on Lot 94, (now a part of the State Hospital property) in Romulus, whose eminence as a traveler and as an eloquent and entertaining lecturer, is known and recognized in all parts of the Union, and who is here, as Orator of the day, upon this occasion. His volume of "Letters of Travel from different Lands," was published in 1887.

Nothing speaks better for the people of a community than to have the reputation of being good patrons of churches and public

schools. The pioneers of Romulus gave early attention to religious observances and the building up of churches. It was not an unusual thing, for our early settlers to bring their families to church, in wagons or sleds drawn by oxen, while young people often came long distances on foot, carrying their only pair of Sunday shoes, and putting on the same, before entering the place of worship.

The official organization of the Romulus Baptist church dates back to 1795, and will next year have reached a full century of organized existence. This religious Society, the oldest in Seneca county, had its first church edifice commenced in 1808, during the ministry of Rev. John Caton, a revolutionary patriot, who was met and recognized by General La Fayette, upon the occasion of his visit to this county, in June, 1825. It has sent out a number of clergymen and men honored in all the walks of life. Rev. Dr. Lewis Halsey in his History of the Seneca Baptist Association, has devoted an interesting chapter to the history of this church.

The present official organization of the Romulus Presbyterian church, dates back to 1802, and its first church was completed in 1809, when Rev. Chas. Mosher was its pastor. As early as 1795, a number of Presbyterians of this locality, were visited by missionaries and a partial organization was effected, which, however, was not completed. The present capacious church was dedicated in 1838. The records of the church, contains the names of many of the pioneers and leading citizens of Romulus. It has sent out into the ministry, a number of its young men, and its membership is represented in many States of the union. It has been remarkable for long pastorates, that of Rev. Morris Barton, of twenty years, and of the present incumbent, Rev. J. W. Jacks, already twenty-two years.

At the village of Bearytown, on the line of Varick and Fayette, an early religious society of Pennsylvania German people, many of whom were residents of Romulus, was organized in 1809, although served by pastors occasionally, as early as 1803. The first log church was completed soon after its organization, and the

services therein were then and for many years thereafter, held in the German language and a German day school was taught by Wm. Merkel and others, in connection therewith. There are still living, a number of persons who received German instruction at this School, and the early records of this Church, in the German language, have been carefully preserved. The present substantial stone structure of the Reformed church succeeded the log church, in 1824. One of the pastors of this church, Rev. Dr. Diedrich Willers, a resident of Varick, served this church from April, 1821, to January 1882, a period of over sixty years. (See also appendix F).

The official organization of the Methodist Episcopal church at McDuffeetown, bears date December 5, 1816, although services had been held in the neighborhood, in the schoolhouse and dwellings of members, as far back as 1810. The first church edifice was completed in 1832 and the present church edifice in 1883. This church, has also sent into the ministry, several of its members.

There are at the present time in the territory of Romulus and Varick, in addition to the early churches named, one additional Methodist Episcopal church (at Bearytown), four Protestant Episcopal churches, one Wesleyan Methodist, (Varick,) and one Roman Catholic church, all erected in the past fifty years. Sunday schools have been established in connection with the several churches, and at a number of school houses. There are persons yet living, who remember hearing the zealous and somewhat eccentric Lorenzo Dow preach, in a grove in this town, nearly seventy-five years ago.

In the early history of this State but little was accomplished in the way of organizing a uniform common school system until the year 1812. Prior to that time, schools were principally select or private schools, supported by specific amount per scholar, per quarter, or by rate bill, in proportion to the number of days attendance of each scholar. As early as 1789, provision had been made by the Legislature, for setting apart one lot of 600 acres of land, in each of the townships of the Military Tract, for the support of gospel and schools and one further lot of equal acreage in aid of literature. The supervisors of the county of Onondaga, Sept. 28, 1796,

set apart Lot 50, Romulus, for gospel and schools and lot 55 for literature. Both of these lots are situated on Seneca lake, adjoining each other, in the present town of Varick, and some of the early settlements, were made on the same. The literature lot fell to Union College, Schenectady, and was subdivided by Hon. Joseph Annin and contracted to Frederick Kistler, Jacob Lowdon, and five others, May 14, 1804, and deeded in 1809 and 1811. The gospel and school lot was surveyed and subdivided into four farms in 1817, by John D. Coe, and deeded June 16, 1817, by Trustees of Gospel and School Lot—the annual income therefrom, having in previous years, been applied very generally, in aid of schools. The avails from the sale of this lot, were originally apportioned between Romulus and Fayette, but upon the organization of Varick the portion of the first named town was divided and $2,842,81 of principal was allotted to Varick, the principal of the Romulus school fund, after such division, being $3 521.13.

Information at hand as to early schools and teachers is meagre and unsatisfactory. In the early history of the town and prior to 1800, very few school houses had been erected in the territory which now has twenty school houses—and private and select schools were frequently kept at the house of the teacher or of one of the patrons of the school.

A History of Seneca county, published by Everts, Ensign and Everts, Philadelphia, Pa., 1876, is authority for the statement, that there was on the tenth day of June, 1799, a school house standing, one mile northeast of Lancaster, probably in the Sutton neighborhood. In the same year, 1799, there was a school house standing, east of Mahlon Bainbridge's near the residence of Dr. N. W. Folwell. Other school houses erected at an early date, were a log school building at Romulus Village in 1806; and one on Lot seventy-eight near John Marsh's. In 1810 there was a school house near Henry Miller's, North East of Hayt's Corners one at Beachtown, settlement near Dey's Landing; and one at McDuffeetown. Others of early date, were the school houses in the McLaferty District, near the center of the present town of Romulus; also one at Lancaster; one near Anthony Dey's Tannery; and one a half mile east of Judge Benj. Lemmon's; with one near John

Gambee's Mill Pond, one and a half miles South East of Bearytown; and one near Clarktown.

Spafford's Gazetteer, mentions ten school houses in Romulus in 1812. In February, 1820, John D. Coe, Anthony Dey, and John Fleming, commissioners, filed with the Town Clerk, descriptions of seventeen school districts, and there were parts of several other joint school districts, the school houses of which were located in other towns. A part of Romulus was annexed to the Ovid Union School District in 1874, and there are now twenty school houses in the towns of Romulus and Varick.

Prior to the year 1800, a select school was kept in the weaving shop of Haynes Bartlett, taught by John Bainbridge. Early schools were also taught at James McKnight's and John Sayre's residences. Dr. Ethan Watson and his wife, who settled at Appletown in 1807, both taught school soon after their settlement. There were doubtless other early schools and school houses at which teachers were employed, of which no reliable information can now be secured. Early teachers, other than those already named, were Robert Selfredge, Ebenezer Brewster, Elijah Miller, Sylvester Tillotson, Ira Parker, Clinton Shattuck and R. Webster. Later on, Wareham Barnes, Levi Hart, Samuel Jones, John A. Christopher, Joseph Burroughs, Aaron P. Roberts. Norman Eddy, Jonathan Ogden, Lewis Woodruff, Jacob P. Chamberlain, Aaron B. Bartlett and William Mann were well known teachers, and forty to sixty years ago, members of the Baldridge and Fleming families, James Facer, Leander Covert, John B. Robinson, Palmer McDuffee, William Bainbridge, Augustus C. Miller, Amos P. Miller, John R. Stone, Wm. H. Sutton, Henry C. Lisk, Darwin C. Smalley, Dr. Richard Dey, Loring G. King, Ralph P. Roberts and John Monroe, were engaged in teaching, some of whom are still living. At an early date, female teachers were but little employed, except to teach summer terms of schools. Among those who taught may be mentioned, Mrs. Ethan Watson, Miss Czarina Young, Mary Sutton, Hannah Pratt, Catharine Folwell, Emeline Betts, Clarissa A. Gambee, Catharine Gambee, Mary J. McKnight, and Mary J. Barnes.

In passing, a tribute must also be bestowed, upon a faithful and

thoroughly competent teacher, in the person of the late William Ross, who died April 6, 1893, in Fayette, aged ninety years, who had devoted about sixty-five years of his life to teaching, chiefly in the public schools of this county, including a number of terms in Romulus, a record which can probably not be excelled in any other part of the State.

Many of our public men, have in youth and early manhood taught in public schools, as an assistance in obtaining a professional and business education, a few of whom may be mentioned.

Elijah Miller, (son of Captain Josiah Miller, a patriot officer of the revolutionary war), was born at Bedford, Westchester county, N. Y., April 11, 1772. In the spring of 1796, he came to the town of Romulus and located upon Military Lot number ninety-one, (near Hayt's Corners). While residing there, he engaged in teaching school for a time and began reading law under Daniel Shepard of Aurora, on the opposite shore of Cayuga Lake. In March, 1799, he was commissioned a Justice of the Peace for the Town of Romulus, then in Cayuga county. In January 1800, having been admitted to the Bar, he married and located on the East side of Cayuga Lake, at Cayuga Village, then one of the county seats of Cayuga County, where he engaged in the practice of his profession, removing to Auburn in 1808. In 1813 he was appointed Clerk of Cayuga County, for a term of two years, and in 1817, received the appointment of County Judge of that County, which position he held for six years. In 1823, William H. Seward, (afterwards Governor and United States Senator) then just commencing his legal career, united with Judge Miller in a law partnership, and a year later married his daughter. This law firm at once took a leading position and was employed in many of the most important cases tried in Central New York. Judge Miller died at Auburn in November, 1851, in the eightieth year of his age. Captain Josiah Miller, father of Judge Elijah Miller, removed early in this century, with his family, to the Lot located by his son in the town of Romulus, where he died in 1817, aged 68 years. One of his sons, Ezra Miller, served as a magistrate of Romulus for many years.

Jacob P. Chamberlain, born in Worcester County, Massachu-

setts, August 1st, 1802, became an early resident of this town, and engaged for a time in teaching in our public schools. He was elected the first Town Clerk of Varick, upon the organization of that town in 1830, and was re-elected in the two succeeding years. He also served as School Inspector of that town. He afterwards removed to Seneca Falls, and engaged in farming, milling and manufacturing business. He was elected to serve this County in the State Legislature for the year 1859, and was chosen to the thirty-seventh Congress of the United States 1861-63, for the 26th District. He died at Seneca Falls, Oct. 5, 1878. Frank Chamberlain, a son of Hon. Jacob P., born in Romulus, Dec. 4, 1826, and now residing at Albany, N. Y., was in 1860 elected Grand Commander of the State Commandery of Knights Templar of the Masonic order, and was appointed April 27, 1865, by the Governor with the consent of the Senate, Commissary General of this State. Eugene T. Chamberlain, of Albany, son of General Frank, now holds the office of Commissioner of Navigation in the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C.

Mention may be made also in this connection, of Norman Eddy, a native of Cayuga County, N. Y., who taught for a time in the public schools of Romulus and Varick, about 65 years ago, and who afterwards graduated as a physician, practised medicine for a time, then read law, was admitted to the Bar, and became eminent as a lawyer. Removing to Indiana, he was elected to the State Senate, then to the 33d Congress of the United States, and in later years, Secretary of State of that State, which position he held at the time of his death, January 28, 1872.

It is not my purpose to comment at length upon the primitive log school houses, with their slab seats without backs, nor to speak of teachers of the olden time, when the system of "boarding around" of teachers prevailed and every patron was expected to contribute a supply of wood proportional to the number of scholars sent. (See Appendix D.)

The records of one of the old school districts, recently examined, shows that at the annual school meetings seventy years ago, the inhabitants were accustomed at each meeting, to adopt

a resolution, exempting poor persons having children to send to school, from the payment of a rate bill for teachers wages, and the same commendable spirit was doubtless very generally shown throughout the town.

While much has been accomplished in the improvement and elevation of public schools, we should not forget the day of small things, nor fail to do justice to the time, when the three Rs (Reading, 'Riting and 'Rithmetic) were the leading branches of study, in our schools. Many of our best business men, enjoyed no other opportunities of education than those which these early schools provided. The old-time text books used in this locality, were Webster's and Cobb's Spelling books; the Old and New English Readers, the American Preceptor and Hale's History of the United States, used as a reading book; Emerson's, Ostrander's or Daboll's Arithmetics, while writing was taught by the teacher, in copy books made of foolscap paper. The use of Murray's or Kirkham's Grammars, and Morse's, Goodrich's and Olney's Geographies, were higher accessories of a school course, not always reached by the pupils in our schools. Scholars when old enough to work, seldom had time to attend school in summer, leaving only a few months of winter schooling, which the older boys were not always privileged to enjoy. It is a matter of deep regret, that residents in the several school districts, have allowed district libraries to fall behind, and a revival of interest, is now in progress, in reference to the same.

There is no large village in our territory, the town being a distinctively agricultural town, and no Institution for academic education exists therein. Many sons and daughters of Romulus, have, however, received a liberal education at the Ovid Academy, now a High School, with which a portion of this town has official relations.

One of the most pleasing features of our centennial observance this day, is the large representation of scholars from the public schools, forming a leading part in the procession. The occasion and the exercises of the day, may, and doubtless will, be long remembered by them.

It is a pleasure to allude here to the organization of one of the earliest public library societies in this county, as the records of the county clerk show, to wit :

"At a meeting held on the 12th instant, March, 1805, at the house of Asa Smith, innkeeper in Romulus, for the purpose of forming themselves into a corporation for establishing a public library, proceeded to order, when Mahlon Bainbridge was chosen chairman. By ballot then proceeded to elect five trustees to govern library, when the following persons were elected, viz : Andrew Dunnett, Charles Gordon, Asa Smith, Mahlon Bainbridge, and Samuel Howe.

Resolved, further, that the name or title of this corporation shall be known as Seneca Library Number One. It was further unanimously agreed and voted, that the same library be kept in the village of Lancaster, in the town of Romulus."

The martial spirit of the revolutionary sires who settled in our midst and their descendants, was kept alive through local militia organizations, (the 102d and 128th militia regiments,) and the town of Romulus was largely represented in the military ranks in the war of 1812. Col. Daniel Sayre, Col. Samuel McMath, Col. Samuel Blain and Col. Matthew D. Coe in earlier years, with Col. and Gen. Thomas J. Folwell and Col. and Gen. Augustus Decatur Ayres, in later years, commanded the militia of this and other towns. Company and regimental "trainings" of the militia were annually held, at McKnight's, Asa Smith's, David Depue's, Romulus village, Lerch's, Lemmon's or Bearytown, with occasionally a "general training" which were events anxiously looked forward to. At the present time, there are no military organizations in town, although strongly represented in the ranks of the army, in the late civil war, 1861-65.

The records of the town show activity in the early years of its existence, in the laying out of public roads. Already in June 1795, a public road four rods wide, was laid out from the north bounds of Ovid, from Lancaster, along and near the Seneca lake shore to the Seneca outlet and to the east bounds of Ontario county. The description of this road as recorded, makes reference to an old

road previously laid out by the Highway commissioners of the town of Peru, from James McKnight's north to the Ontario county line. The town of Peru was formed April 10, 1792, from the town of Whitestown, which latter town, at that time, covered all of Central New York, from its East line near Utica, extending westward to Seneca lake. It is to be regretted, that the records of the town of Peru, can not upon diligent inquiry be found, the town having been abolished, when Onondaga county was erected in March, 1794.

Other public roads early laid out were from Appletown to David Depue's, also from Lancaster to Boardmansburg, and a road from David Depew's to the Hood Settlement on Lot Number 48, at Fayette line. The road on the South line of the Cayuga Reservation, was laid out in the year 1805. The well known highway called the "Reservation road," the West line of the Cayuga Indian Reservation, leading across Varick to Seneca Falls, was recorded Dec. 17, 1806, and was surveyed by Jeptha Wade.

The Legislature of 1793, chapter 37, appointed John L. Hardenbergh, Moses DeWitt and John Patterson, commissioners for laying out certain public roads in the Military tract, one of which was to commence on the West side of Cayuga Lake, opposite a point mentioned (between Lots Numbers 56 and 67, Scipio), nearly three miles South of Aurora, and to run by as direct a route as the nature of the ground will admit of, to Seneca Lake, at or near the division line between Romulus and Ovid, (at Lancaster). The Legislature made a small appropriation to pay the expense of making such public road, but whether it was ever laid out, cannot be ascertained, and certainly no such road was ever maintained, as a State road.

In the laying out of town roads, and the surveying and division of farms, there was much occasion to employ the service of a competent surveyor, as is usually the case in a newly settled country. Among the well known early surveyors of Romulus, may be mentioned, Benjamin Dey, William Seely, Jeptha Wade, David Harris, John D. Coe, and Orange Wilkinson, and in later years, Gen. A. D. Ayres,

Already before the commencement of the present century, in 1798, Captain Abel Frisbie, established regular communication with Aurora, and the east side of Cayuga Lake, for transporting by row boat or other primitive craft, passengers and mails, which ferry was continued for some time by others, from points called Hayes' Harbor and Smith's or Sinclair's landings. Levanna, and for a time Aurora, were county seats of Onondaga or Cayuga County, and residents of Romulus were sometimes called upon to visit these localities, upon public business.

Later on, in 1828, a ferry for passengers, teams, and freight was established for a time, between Levanna and Clarktown on the west shore.

The steamer Enterprise began to make trips upon Cayuga Lake from Ithaca to Bridgeport, at the foot of the lake, as early as 1820, but seldom landed on the west side of the lake, in this town.

A ferry was chartered to run from Lancaster across Seneca Lake to Dresden, in 1825. The steamer Seneca Chief, Capt. E. Miner, began its regular trips upon Seneca Lake, July 4, 1828, landing at Lancaster, and later on at Dey's Landing also. Steamers upon both the lakes, carried passengers, freights and mails.

Landings or warehouses established on Seneca Lake, were those at Lancaster, Freleighs, (Plymouth), Cooley's, (now C. C. Pontius') and Dey's Landing, and a Landing known as Glen Gowan, was established on the farm of Andrew S. Long, about ten years ago.

Upon Cayuga Lake, landings or warehouses, were at different times established, one in the South East Corner of town, known as Porter's Landing, also at Whitney's, later Jacacks' Landing, one at Andrew Smith's, later Sinclair's, and those at East Varick and Clarktown.

At the warehouses mentioned, grain was purchased in large quantities, loaded upon boats and shipped to Eastern cities, after the opening of the State Canals

The Ithaca and Geneva Turnpike company was incorporated in 1810, and there was a mail service, commencing about that time, by stage from Geneva to Judge Sayre's, and Lancaster or

Ovid, and thence southward. The existence of this Turnpike Company was brief, and before the full completion of the Turnpike, its charter was repealed by the Legislature in 1823.

After the abolition of the post office at Lancaster and the removal of Romulus post office to the village of the same name, a daily inland mail service by stage, was established from Geneva to Ithaca, passing through Romulus Village, which route was abolished upon the opening of the Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre railroad, in the fall of 1873.

With the opening of public roads and lines of travel, taverns or public inns to accommodate travel by land, were established in abundance.

Among the early hostelries of Romulus, may be mentioned those of James McKnight, John Sayre and David Depue, at each of which, town meetings were held, and those of Asa Smith, at Appletown, Capt. Abel Frisbie, at Cayuga lake opposite Aurora, Samuel Smith at Lancaster, H. M. Schooley at Hayts Corners, and George Alexander at Romulus Village. Other well known hotels were those of Samuel McMath, Haynes Bartlett, David Brooks, and Stephen Reeder, along Seneca Lake, and in the north half or Varick part of the town, those of Benjamin Lemmon, and John Y. Manning, of Hezekiah Knowles, (Dey's Landing), John Boice, Skillman Doughty, and David Edwards, at and near Romulus Village, Joseph Haynes, and Geo. Crobaugh, at Bearytown, Samuel Lerch, on Military Lot, Number 54, of James Reifsnider, at Clarktown, and Thomas Caton, the last named known as the "Log Tavern" on Military Lot Number 47.

It was not until Sept. 1873, that the first railway across the town, the line of the Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre railroad, was opened to the public, and a branch railroad from Hayt's Corners to Willard, was opened in May, 1883. A new through line of the Lehigh Valley Railway Co. from Buffalo to New York City, was opened across the town in September 1892, and all of the above named railroads, are now operated by said last named company.

Telegraph lines were also opened and operated in connection

with all of said lines of railroad, and express offices were established at the several railway stations.

It has already been shown that the people of Romulus were jealously watchful of questions affecting taxation.

The Board of Supervisors of Onondaga county, in 1795 already, of which board, Benajah Boardman was then a member, recommended and adopted a new system of taxation for the towns of said county, as follows:

"*Whereas*, the Supervisors of Onondaga County, have found many inconveniences by the various modes taken in the different towns in assessing the ratable property in the county, have thought it a duty to recommend to the assessors of each respective town, next to be chosen, in said towns, a mode of taking the valuation of property which appears to us the most eligible in our local situation, desiring this to be publicly read at the next annual town meeting, which uniform mode will render the next Board of Supervisors, our successors in office, more capable of doing justice, in levying taxes in our infant State, viz: Estimate as follows:

Improved lands of a medium quality, 20 shillings per acre.
Working oxen of a medium quality, 16 pounds per yoke.
Cows of a medium quality, 5 pounds per piece.
Young cattle of three years old and under, 20 shillings per year.
Horses of a medium quality, 10 pound per piece.
Colts, three years old and under, 40 shillings per year.
Hogs that will weigh 100 weight, 20 shillings per piece.
Negro men, 50 pounds per head.
Negro wenches, 30 pounds per head.
Grist mills, 50 pounds per piece.
Saw mills, 30 pounds per piece.

And those articles of an inferior or superior quality, in proportion, and other ratable property in like proportion.

The board further recommends to the consideration of the different towns, the following mode in taking the assessment, viz: That each person holding ratable property shall give in to the aesessor a list of his or her ratable property or estate, in writing, agreeable to the request of the assessor, which will be an a voucher for the assessor, and prevent any aspersions of injustice of being taxed unequally, by those having that part of duty to do, in society.

The board also recommends to assessors, that they completely make out their list of assessment by the first of May as the law directs, so that the Supervisors may be enabled to proceed on their business at their first meeting and save the county costs."

Reference to the assessment and taxation of slaves, recalls the fact, that Wm. Seely of the town of Romulus on Nov. 17, 1794, manumitted a slave of the name of Charles Patterson. The General act of the Legislature abolishing Negro Slavery in this State, passed in 1817, took effect July 4, 1827.

As late as May 1811, a public notice was filed with the Town

Clerk, by Peter Huff, of the birth of two negro slaves belonging to him.

It is interesting to trace the history of the early villages of the Town, some of which are now extinct.

"Time rolls his ceaseless course. The race of yore
Who danced our infancy upon their knee,
And told our marvelling boyhood legends store
Of their strange ventures happ'd on land and sea,
How are they blotted from the things that be!"

Reference has been already made to the village of Lancaster, (at or near which the earliest settlements in town were made) afterwards for a time called Baileytown, then Ovid Landing, and now Willard. Records in the County Clerk's Office, refer to a plot and map of Lancaster, divided into lots, already in 1798, by George and Samuel Bailey.

As early as January 1, 1804, Lancaster Post Office was established, with Charles Gordon as Postmaster.

In 1804-5, Lancaster was an unsuccessful applicant for the location of the County buildings, and was then the most promising village of the County. It is known that the first stores and some of the first places of business in the town of Romulus, were opened at Lancaster, several years prior to any established at Romulus village or at Hayts Corners. Spafford's Gazetteer of New York, published in 1813, describes Lancaster as having about twenty houses, while Ovid, is described as a village in anticipation. For a time, a ferry was in operation from Lancaster to Dresden, on the west side of the lake.

The Post Office at Lancaster was abolished in November 1814, and the village fell into decline

With the opening, in 1869, of Willard State Hospital for the Insane, at the locality formerly known as Lancaster, the village at that point, (now known as Willard), revived, and a Post Office of that name, was established there, March 29, 1871, with George Swarthout, a descendant of one of the earliest settlers, as Postmaster.

The Administration Building and a considerable part of the

other buildings, lands and property of the State Hospital are situated at Willard, in the town of Romulus, and a brief reference should be made to this worthy charity, the largest institution for the care of the insane, in this State, and one of the largest in the United States. It has ample capacity for the treatment of 2,100 patients, although the average number of patients under treatment during the past year reached 2,140. The management of this model institution, is in charge of an efficient Board of Trustees, Hon. Sterling G. Hadley, President, with a Medical Superintendent, Dr. T. H. Kellogg, and a corps of assistants and officers. .

Another village, the oldest one known in the history of the town, the Indian village of Kendaia, (called also Appletown) of which mention has been made, ceased to have an existence, since its destruction by General Sullivan's army. Elkanah Watson a native of Plymouth, Mass., of whom mention has been made as a visitor in Sept. 1791, was the owner of lands at Appletown, extending to Seneca Lake, and in the latter years of the last century, a village was plotted and located upon the shore of Seneca Lake, one-half mile west of Appletown, and named Plymouth. Upon the map of this village, 155 village lots were delineated, with streets running East from the lake, crossed by others running North and South, to which names were given on the map. Of the village of Plymouth, too, not a vestige remains.

The Indian village of Swah-ya-wa-nah, on Cayuga Lake, nearly opposite Aurora, was totally destroyed by Col. Henry Dearborn's detachment from General Sullivan's army, as already mentioned.

A hamlet on Military Lots 71 and 78, on Cayuga Lake, with store, mills, distillery, tavern, (Capt. Frisbie's), and boat landing, has entirely disappeared.

Another village mapped and laid out, in the first quarter of this century, on Cayuga Lake, locally known as Clarktown, (opposite to Levanna, with which it had ferry communication) with its warehouse, store, tavern, pottery, etc., is now entirely extinct.

As early as 1819, there was a store kept, and several years

previously a public inn, at the place locally known as Lemmon's Corners on Military Lot 52. North Romulus Post Office established at this point, with Judge Benjamin Lemmon as Postmaster, was afterwards removed to West Fayette. The first town meeting held in the town of Varick, April 6, 1830, was held at the public house of Benjamin Lemmon at that place, which inn was subsequently for a time also kept by Col. John Y. Manning, (and sometimes called Manning's Hill). This little hamlet has also ceased to exist.

As indicating changes in population, it may be mentioned, that the little hamlet of McDuffeetown, on Reservation Lot 77, dating back about eighty-five years, the inhabitants in and near which, were once nearly all persons of the name McDuffee, now contains only one family of that name, and no person of the name Dey, now lives at Dey's Landing, a hamlet on Seneca Lake at the southwest corner of Varick,

Other villages of the town of Romulus, which now have existence, although none of them incorporated, are Romulus village, (partly in Varick), Hayt's Corners, and Kendaia in Romulus, and East Varick and a part of Bearytown, in the town of Varick. It is with difficulty, that precise information can now be collected relating to the same.

Romulus village, dates back to the early years of this century, and in 1806 a log school house had been erected near the present village. The Presbyterian church, organized in 1802, and its church edifice, a little west of the village, completed in 1809, was followed by a store, ashery and other places of business, and soon after by a public inn. A bank, known as the Farmers Bank of Seneca County, was organized May 15, 1839, and opened for business with the State, July 6, of the same year,—the existence of which terminated, by action of the courts, in less than two years. The village early became and continued to be, the center of business for the town, up to the division in 1830. The opening of the Geneva, Ithaca & Sayre Railroad, with a railway station, gave a new impetus to the village, which has gradually increased in population and importance. Romulus post office,

established in 1802, on the Seneca Lake road, was removed to this village and Wm. McCarty appointed as postmaster, Nov. 23, 1825.

Hayt's Corners, takes its name from the Hayt family, who were early settlers there in 1806. The first store was opened in 1816 and the first tavern in 1820, and tradesmen of the various crafts and pursuits in business, followed. The growth of the village has been slow but since the opening of the Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre railroad, and the branch line to Ovid and Willard centering there, it has increased in business and population. Its postoffice was not established until after the establishment of the railway station and bears date Dec. 8, 1873, with George Markel, as its first postmaster.

It was a thoughtful and commendable act on the part of the people of the locality, who named the little village of Kendaia, in honor of the extinct Indian village, once situated two miles southward. Kendaia is of comparatively modern growth, the establishment of its postoffice dating back to April 17, 1862, under the person (Amos Crane) now again holding the office of postmaster. There were, however, places of business there at an earlier date, in fact the first grist mill in the town had been erected by Francis Albright near there, in 1796, and was completed soon afterwards. Since the opening of the new direct line of the Lehigh Valley railroad, about two years ago, with a railway station there, it has enjoyed some increase in business and population. It is now the only railroad station on this line of railway, in the town.

Of Bearytown, where the first building in Varick, was erected as a public inn by Joseph Haynes, early in this century, it can also be said, that the first church edifice (German) was erected there upon the organization of the church in 1809, and its cemetery was then also opened. In connection with the church, a German school was early established. A tavern was erected by Henry Beary, from whom the village is named, in 1819, and the first store kept therein by Charles L. Hoskins (still living at Seneca Falls at the advanced age of 95 years) in 1821. It is a quiet, pleasant little village, the greater part of which is located in Fayette and lacks railroad communication to give an impetus to its business interests.

Fayette post office, located there, was established Aug. 25, 1826.

East Varick on Cayuga lake, a mile east of McDuffeetown, dates back its starting point, about forty-five years. At one time it was a bustling little village, having a store, warehouse, hotel and other places of business, and had considerable lake traffic, but the opening of railways, and the loss of steamboat connections, has injured its business prosperity of late years. Its post-office was established July 5, 1850, with Benjamin Barrick as its first Post Master.

The earliest settlers, found it necessary in the absence of any grist mills, for grinding flour, to resort to the stump mortar and hominy block for pounding the same. The grist mill early erected on the west side of Seneca lake, near Dresden, Benajah Boardman's mill, west of Ovid village, with Major Bear's mill at Skoiyase, and Judge Halsey's mill at Lodi, were but little in advance in time of erection, of the mill constructed by Francis Albright near Kendaia, in 1796, and afterwards run by Michael Baldridge. Other early grist mills were those of Benjamin Dey's; Capt. Andrew Smith's, (afterwards John Sinclair's); Benjamin Sutton's; Wm. Chamberlain's, and one, two miles east of Romulus village, run by Silas Allen and others, and there were several others which had a brief existence.

Early stores as already mentioned, were kept at the villages of Lancaster, Romulus, Hayt's Corners, and other villages and hamlets named herein. There were also stores kept in the early days of the town, by John Sayre and John Bainbridge, by Zebedee Williams, by Stephen R. Miller, by David Harris, at Schuyler's Point, (north of Clarktown), one at Cooley's Landing, and another at the Ashery Corners, one mile east of Romulus village,

Early auctioneers of real and personal property were John Williams, Thomas Mann and Haynes Bartlett, and later on Samuel Lerch and Buun Brokaw.

Were the information at hand, and time permitted, it might be of interest, to give a complete list of all the sawmills, tanneries, and asheries, throughout the town, as well as to give the names of early shoemakers tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, coopers,

saddlers, &c, but any attempt to do so, from vague and indefinite data, at hand, is impracticable. Many of the earlier settlers had been instructed in mechanical trades in youth, and although here devoted to farming, they found abundant opportunity also to practice their handicrafts, as numerous blacksmith shops &c, in all parts of the town attested.

It is well in passing, to note the changes, as well as the advance and progress made in town, not only in population but also in material wealth and prosperity. Under the first Constitution of this State, adopted in 1777, and in force until 1822, the right of suffrage was restricted under property qualifications, to three classes of voters.

The first class, which had the right to vote for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, State Senator, and all other elective officers, was required to possess a freehold of the value of one hundred pounds ($250) over and above all debts charged therein.

The second class, embraced those who were possessed of a freehold within the county of the value of twenty pounds ($50) and the third class, those not possessed of a freehold, but who rented tenements of the yearly value of forty shillings ($5).

Voters of the second and third classes were authorized to vote for Members of Assembly and town officers.

County officers were first appointed by the Governor and Council of Appointment of the State, and in a few cases by Boards of Supervisors, and did not become elective by vote of the people until 1822. Justices of the Peace were not elected by the people until 1827, in which year, Mather Marvin, Samuel Blain, Stephen R. Miller and James Purdy, were chosen as the first elected Board of Justices of Romulus.

Early Justices of the Peace, appointed for the town of Romulus, March 14, 1799, while still a part of Cayuga County, were William Brewster, Benjamin Dey, Wilhelmus Mynderse, and Elijah Miller, and on Jan'y. 22, 1802, Isaac Johnson, John Sayre, John Hood and David Wisner were appointed.

Upon the erection of Seneca County in 1804, the names of John Sayre, Asa Smith and John Hood were included in the first list of Judges, and Justices commissioned for the new county.

Among other Magistrates (Justices of the Peace), of Romulus, appointed prior to 1810, were David Burroughs, Silas Allen and Alvah Gregory.

Commissioners to take the proof and acknowledgment of Deeds were appointed for the several towns under an act of 1818, by the Board of Supervisors and Court of Common Pleas. John D. Coe, Stephen R. Miller and Nathaniel N. Hayt, are known to have served among other Commissioners of Deeds for Romulus. In 1840, Justices of the Peace were empowered to take the acknowledgment of deeds, and the office of Commissioner of Deeds in towns was abolished.

State elections prior to 1822, were held on the last Tuesday of April. After that date, as now, in November, but up to 1842, were held for three successive days, at as many different places in each town, under the same Board of Election officers. Town meetings were for a long time held in this county, on the first Tuesday of April in each year, afterwards changed in 1849 for a time, to the second Tuesday of March, and of late years, since 1878, are held on the second Tuesday of February.

Enumerations of voters in this State, were ordered under acts of 1790 and 1795 (the latter, one year after the organization of this town) but no returns of these enumerations for this locality, have been found at the State Library at Albany, upon inquiry.

The enumeration of voters of this State, taken under an act of 1801, and made for this town, by John Sayre, bears date October 20, 1801. It includes one hundred and eighty names of voters of the first class, in the territory of Romulus and Varick, ninety-four of the second class and seventy-two of the third class. (See Census of Voters in Appendix E.)

Another enumeration of voters was made in 1807, by John Hood, David Burroughs and Robert Fleming, when three hundred and twenty voters were found, one hundred eighty-seven of the first class, seventeen of the second and one hundred and sixteen of the third class, showing that the number of voters had nearly doubled in the previous six years.

By the census of 1810, the number of families in the town as

then constituted, is given as four hundred and thirty-one, and of voters of the first class, one hundred and seventy-nine.

The United States census of 1800, the first taken after the organization of this town, gave its population as 1,025.

In 1810, the population which had nearly tripled during the decade, was 2,766. In 1820, it was 3,129.

By the State census of 1825, it was 4,127.

In 1830, after the erection of the town of Varick from Romulus, the population of each, was as follows :

Romulus, 2,089, and Varick, 1,890.

While there has since been some fluctuation in the population, there has been no material increase since 1830, except at Willard village, in Romulus, and by the last census of 1892, the population of this town, is given as 2,181.

The population of Varick has fallen off of late years, and by the last census, was only 1,379, showing the movement of population from rural towns to cities and villages.

By the census of 1810, some very interesting industrial statistics were collected, which are set out in Spafford's Gazetteer of the State of New York.

This authority assigns to the town of Romulus that year, one hundred and two mechanics, employed at eleven different trades. There were one hundred and thirteen weaving looms in families, producing in 1810—30,342 yards of cloth, and as truthfully remarked by the author—the household spinning wheel and loom, and the farm, (by flax culture and sheep raising) supply a large part of the clothing of the inhabitants.

In those days of household frugality, there was little occupation for milliners, and dressmakers. Tailors and shoemakers (when indeed such were employed) went about from house to house, and were occasionally employed in the family, the farmer furnishing the cloth of his own manufacture for the clothing, and leather made in tanneries within the town, for boots or shoes. At that time, jewelers, confectioners and like tradesmen, were but little patronized. In 1810, there were located in Romulus, three tanneries, five potash works, three grist mills, and seven saw-

mills—at the present time not a single ashery or tannery—and no grist mill, (since the unfortunate destruction of one recently by fire) with but one saw mill.

By the same census, there were six distilleries of grain and fruit spirits, which in that year, made 12,730 gallons, valued at $7,956 or an average value of seventy-two cents per gallon. Now there is not a distillery of any kind in the town. The manufacture of maple sugar as an article of household use, an important industry in the early days, has been almost entirely discontinued, by the destruction of the forest, and the consequent scarcity of sugar maple trees.

The first thirty-five years of the official existence of Romulus were years of intense activity. The forests were largely cleared, orchards planted, churches and school houses reared, log houses gave place to comfortable frame or brick structures, and the people of the town advanced steadily, in material wealth and comfortable surroundings. The aggregate valuation of the town, in real and personal estate, had increased from $137,173 in 1804, when the first Board of Supervisors of Seneca County met, to $655,209 in 1829.

In 1830 the Legislature of the State again divided the town, and created a new town, embracing nearly one-half of the area of Romulus—and named the same in honor of the Revolutionary patriot and statesman, Col. Richard Varick, of whom, the people of the town receiving his name, may well say:

"We love the heroes of our land,
Whose name shall live in story.
The wise of heart, the strong of hand,
Whose life and death is glory."

The act dividing the town, Chapter 23, Laws of 1830, directs, that "from and after the first day of April of that year, Romulus shall be divided into two towns, by a line commencing at Cayuga Lake, on the south line of the late west Cayuga Reservation; thence west along the same to the south-west corner of said Reservation; thence north eight degrees, east five chains and twenty-five links, to the center of the highway running west through the farm of Jacob Vreeland, thirty-one chains; thence west on the

line between George Alexander and Albert Earll, thirty-three chains and ninety links to the east line of Military Lot 63; thence south two chains and thirty-three links to the south-east corner of Lot 63; thence west on the line of Military Lots 63, 68, 62, 67, 61 and 66, to the east line of Military Lot 64; thence north to the north-east corner thereof, and from thence west to Seneca Lake."

The same act directed, that the first town meeting thereafter be held in Varick at the house of Benjamin Lemmon, and in Romulus at the house of Ira Giddings.

The present area of Romulus, (since 1830), includes 22,500 acres of land, and that of Varick, 19,500 acres.

Since the division, the most cordial relations have continued between parent and child, and much business is still transacted in both towns, at this village, on the division line of the two towns, as in olden times. Neither of these towns embarked in railroad bonding and neither has a public debt. Although the labors of the husbandman are not now as remunerative as in earlier years, when greater economy was also practiced, and the new industries of the two towns, grape culture to the extent of fully 1,200 acres, and fruit raising, have not as yet brought profitable returns, all are still hopeful of brighter days to come. During the present year, two creameries have been established, which it is hoped, will bring favorable revenue to our farmers, for when the owner and tiller of the soil is well rewarded and prosperous, all classes and conditions profit by such success.

The farmers of the town, were from the first, vigilant in protecting their interests, as already shown.

At the town meeting held in April, 1810, it was "Resolved, that any man letting a Canada thistle go to seed on his farm, to be fined five dollars." This commendable action of the people, doubtless had a restrictive effect for a time, but unfortunately the Canada thistle came to stay, and is largely spread over the fair fields of the town.

Let it be hoped, that we may never have to contend with a European foe in the Russian thistle, for which like the Hessian fly, the Canada thistle and the Russian La Grippe, we can have no love whatever.

The changes and improvements in farming in the past one hundred years, covering the transition from the sickle to the self-binding reaper, also from the threshing flail to the steam thresher, have indeed been marvellous.

It is creditable to the farmers of Romulus to mention, that as early as the year 1842, a farmer's club had been established by voluntary membership and association, having among its members Hon. Peter J. Van Vleet, Hon. Helim Sutton, Gen. Thomas J. Folwell, Edward Sayre, Ebenezer S. and Benjamin Bartlett, and Joseph Wyckoff, with their wives, of whom only the first named and wife, now survive. This club held frequent meetings by alternation, at the homes of the respective members, to discuss the best methods of farming etc, and on the part of the lady members, to exchange practical views upon methods of house keeping. As can readily be understood, these meetings were as well instructive and profitable, as socially pleasant gatherings.

Kendaia Grange, Number 64, Patrons of Husbandry, an organization formed January 28, 1874, with Andrew J. Bartlett as Worthy Master, which has for its large membership, farmers with their wives, mothers, sons and daughters, has for twenty years past exerted its influence to instruct, improve and elevate the condition of the farmer, and to benefit the community as well.

Seneca County Pomona Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, with its membership of about one thousand, is to-day well represented here, forming one of the special features of the procession, and unites with us in honor of the occasion for which we have assembled, under the leadership of its chief officer, W. M. Andrew J. Bartlett of Romulus.

It would perhaps have been more satisfactory if we could have united with us to-day in commemorating this event, representatives from all the towns formed from the old original town of Romulus, especially of the neighboring town of Fayette, which with Seneca Falls, occupies a part of the territory of the military township of Romulus, but it was not deemed feasible to attempt so extensive a re-union at this time. It is however gratifying, to see many present here to-day from all parts of old Romulus.

We must leave it to the people of Fayette (the centennial of

the organization of which town will occur in the year 1900) to do honor to the pioneer settlers of the Military Township of Romulus (and upon the Cayuga Indian Reservation) within the boundaries of that town, and to worthily remember the labors of Dr. Alexander Coventry, John Rumsey, William Gamber, James McClung, Maj. Samuel Bear, Martin Kendig, Israel Catlin, Vincent Runyan, Martin Hogan, Capt. Wm. Irland, and the Yost, Rorison, Bachman, Hendricks', Schott, Sweet, Peterson, Tooker and Van Riper, families with other pioneers of that locality, including many Pennsylvania German families, forming, with some already mentioned, a leading element in the population of that town, of whom, those of the name Pontius, Disinger, Reed, Hoster, Riegel, Singer, Shankwiler, Kuney, Deppen, Garnet, Alleman, Flickinger, Shaffer, Stoffet, Pratz, and Markel were among the earliest settlers.

The town of Fayette has much historic material to be preserved. Mention may here be made briefly of the early history of Mormonism in this locality and the translation or transcribing for publication of the Mormon Bible by Joseph Smith, the founder of Mormonism, in 1830, (in which year it was printed at Palmyra, N. Y.) while residing with the family of a Fayette farmer, Peter Whitmer, on Military Lot 13, who with Christian, Jacob, John David and Peter Whitmer, Jr., and others, became converts to Mormonism and followed Smith to Kirtland, Ohio, and onward in his removals westward. David Whitmer, one of the last survivors of these converts, died at Richmond, Missouri, a few years ago, (1885), at the age of eighty years.

A monument to the celebrated Indian Chief, Red Jacket, Sa-go-ya-wat-ha, was unveiled at his birth place at Canoga, in Fayette, under the auspices of the Waterloo Library and Historical Society, with appropriate ceremonies, October 14, 1891, and the exercises and proceedings upon that occasion, have been published in pamphlet form, by that society. Canoga and two other Indian villages near by, on Cayuga Lake, were destroyed by a detachment from General Sullivan's army, in September 1779.

The town of Seneca Falls, a part of the territory of the old town of Romulus, fittingly observed the centennial of its first

settlement, and made a suitable record of the pioneer services of Job Smith, Lawrence Van Cleef, Col. Wilhelmus Mynderse, David Lum and others—on the fourth day of July, 1887. The Historical address on that occasion, was delivered by Henry Stowell, editor of the Seneca Falls Reveille.

The Library and Historical Society, at Waterloo as elsewhere stated, has laid aside in its archives, much material relating to the early history of that town, and the Indian village of Skoiyase, located therein,—a monument to commemorate the destruction of which, by a detachment of General Sullivan's army, having been dedicated in September, 1879, an account of which was published in a volume issued in 1880, entitled Seneca County Sullivan Centennial.

Let us hope, that the good people of the towns of Junius and Tyre, will collect and preserve such data as may still be accessible, to complete and perpetuate their early history, so far as possible.

The history of the old towns of Galen and Wolcott, former towns of Seneca county, until the erection of Wayne county, April 11, 1823—with the four towns afterwards erected therefrom, Savannah, Butler, Rose and Huron, (all a part of the territory of the original town of Romulus) has been intelligently and thoroughly written up, by Prof. Lewis H. Clark, of Sodus, in his Military History of Wayne County, issued in 1884.

A local History of the town of Rose, edited by Alfred S. Roe, under the title, "Rose Neighborhood Sketches," is now also in process of publication.

The towns of Romulus and Varick entered with a patriotic spirit upon the celebration of the centennial of American Independence, in 1876, and in 1879, when the centennial of the Sullivan expedition was observed at Waterloo, these towns also bore an important part in making the same a success. All honor is due to the Waterloo Library and Historical Society, for the successful management of that celebration, and for its zeal and activity, ever shown in efforts to collect and preserve facts and incidents relating to the settlement and history of Waterloo and its pioneer settlers, as indeed, in the absence of a county Historical society, it has ex-

tended its influence and efforts also to collect and preserve the early history of the several towns of this county. It is gratifying to know, that this society is worthily represented here to-day.

In 1889, the centennial of the first *settlement* of Romulus, was observed in this beautiful grove, where we this day meet, and our presiding officer of to-day, gave a very instructive and interesting address on that occasion, which doubtless gave some incentive also, to our celebration to-day.

The first century of our official existence now closed, has been one of progress and advancement verily from barbarism to civilization, in its highest forms.

It has witnessed the triumphs of steam and electricity as applied by the ingenuity of man, not only for motive and propelling power, but also in many other and diversified forms, to improve the condition, alleviate the labors and promote the highest and best interests of man—and no where has all this become more manifest, than to the dweller in a rural community, like ours.

We stand here, to-day, upon the threshold of the second century of official existence, and having taken a retrospective view of the century which has passed, let us now look forward to the future, with trust and confidence in the Divine Being, that He will mercifully direct the events of the future, as He has the past.

In closing, while thanking you for your kind attention, and with acknowledgments to all who assisted me, in collecting historical material, I can find no words more fitting, as adapted to this occasion, than those of a patriotic Statesman of New York, now deceased, whose name will ever stand high upon the scroll of our public men :

"The past is full of noble examples, animating us with patriotic love of our State and Nation, but we must not confine our attention to the past. The present and the future have their obligations. It is our duty to emulate the patriotism of our fathers. In all that concerns our Town, County, State, and common country, let us not only be mindful of the past, but in everything that affects education, morality, progress and patriotism, be animated by the spirit of the motto, emblazoned upon the shield of our State—*EXCELSIOR*."

## APPENDIX TO HISTORICAL ADDRESS.

### Appendix A.

Abstract of Land Patents in Romulus Military township, taken from the State records at Albany:

| *Names of Patentees.* | *Lot.* | *Acres.* | *Subdivision.* | *Acres.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Edmund Kelly | 43 | 500 | | |
| Benjamin Dey | | 100 | S. E. | |
| Wm. Jackson | 44 | 600 | | |
| Teunis I. Henion | 45 | 600 | 1 | 191.9 |
| John Gambee | | | 2 | 68.8 |
| " " | | | 3 | 79¼ |
| Elijah Miller | | | 4 | 73.3 |
| Michael Shetterly | | | 5 | 46.5 |
| " " | | | 6 | 48 |
| Anthony Dey | | | 7 | 64 |
| (Survey 50 acres) | | | | 50 |
| Col. Cornelius Van Dyck | 46 | 500 | | |
| John Beardsley | | 100 | S. E. | |
| Abner Prior | 47 | 500 | | |
| Jacob Hallett | | 100 | S. E. | |
| John Armstrong | 48 | 600 | | |
| Mordecai Hale | 49 | 600 | | |
| *Gospel and School Lot | 50 | 600 | | |
| Charles Thompson | | | 1 | 180.20 |
| David Dey | | | | 100 |
| Alla McMath | | | | 173.46 |
| John Mead | | | | 100 |
| Gerrit W. Van Schaick, survey 50 acres | | | N. E. | 50 |
| Capt. James Gregg | 51 | 600 | | |
| John Jacob | 52 | 600 | | |
| Thomas Owens | 53 | 500 | | |
| Robert McClellan | | 100 | S. E. | |
| Col. James Livingston | 54 | 600 | | |
| †Literature Lot | 55 | 600 | | |
| John B. Schuyler | | | | 144 |
| Jacob Lowdon | | | | 96 |
| James Barr | | | | 192 |
| James Karr | | | | 48 |
| Purchaser Unknown | | | | 48 |
| Peter W. Yates, Survey 50 acres | | | N.W. | 50 |
| John P. Boyea | 56 | 600 | | |
| John Stake | 57 | 550 | | |
| John Beardsley | | 50 | | |
| Capt. H. Van Deburgh | 58 | 600 | S. E. | |

*Deeded by Trustees of Lot.
†Sold and deeded by Union College.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| John Gamber | 59 | 600 | 1 | 137 |
| Elijah Miller | | | 2 | 164 |
| " " | | | 3 | 160 |
| John Buys | | | | 60 |
| J. A. Wade and others | | | 4 | 155 |
| Nathaniel Ayres | | | | 46.4 |
| Abel Bacon | | | 5 | 119.8 |
| (Survey 50 acres) | | | S. W. | 50 |
| James Parker | 60 | 600 | | |
| Christopher Queen | 61 | 600 | | |
| Ephriam Blanchard | 62 | 600 | | |
| Gen. Alex. McDougall | 63 | 500 | | |
| Robert Troup | | 100 | S. E. | |
| Benj. Goodale | 64 | 600 | | |
| Richard Moore | 65 | 500 | | |
| Peter Bainbridge | | 100 | S. E. | |
| Eleazer Yeamans | 66 | 600 | | |
| Joshua Davis | 67 | 600 | | |
| Arthur Hurley | 68 | 600 | | |
| Joseph Jones | 69 | 600 | | |
| John Green | 70 | 600 | | |
| Peter Green | 71 | 600 | | |
| James Goodall | 72 | 600 | | |
| Timothy Green | 73 | 600 | | |
| Jeremiah Smith | 74 | 600 | | |
| Lieut. Jonathan Lawrence, jr | 75 | 600 | | |
| Lieut. Peter Tappan | 76 | 600 | | |
| Abiel Petty | 77 | 500 | | |
| Jeremiah Van Rensselaer | | 100 | S. E. | |
| George Stock | 78 | 500 | | |
| Wm. Gilleland, jr | | 100 | S. E. | |
| Lieut. Col. Cornelius Van Dyck | 79 | 500 | | |
| Elkanah Watson | | 100 | S. E. | |
| Thomas Bryan | 80 | 500 | | |
| Philip Van Cortlandt | | 100 | S. E. | |
| Daniel Dawson | 81 | 600 | | |
| Alex. Munro | 82 | 600 | | |
| Richard Platt | 83 | 600 | | |
| Samuel Dodge | 84 | 600 | | |
| Chas. McKenny | 85 | 600 | | |
| Abraham Hodge | 86 | 600 | | |
| Lieut. John Stagg, jr | 87 | 600 | | |
| Thomas Brooks | 88 | 500 | | |
| John Beardsley | | 100 | S. E. | |
| John Williams | 89 | 600 | | |
| Lieut. Chas. F. Weissenfels | 90 | 600 | | |
| John Cosgrove | 91 | 500 | | |
| Robert McClellan | | 100 | S. E. | |
| Lieut. Col. Benj. Walker | 92 | 500 | | |
| Wm. Gilleland | | 100 | | |
| Isaiah Burch | 93 | 600 | | |
| Robert Provoost | 94 | 500 | | |
| Jacob Hallett | | 100 | S. E. | |
| Michael Decker | 95 | 500 | | |
| Cornelius C. Elmendorf | | 100 | S. E. | |
| James Grace | 96 | 600 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| John Goodcourage | 97 | 600 | |
| Levi Burling | 98 | 500 | |
| John Robinson | | 100 | S. E. |
| Florence Marony | 99 | 600 | |
| Thompson Bacon. | 100 | 600 | |

Patents for 500 acres and 600 acres each were issued during the month of July, 1790—while patents for 100 acres or 50 acres or other subdivided lots were issued at later dates.

Awards made by Onondaga Commissioners in cases of disputed titles in Romulus Military township.

| *Lots.* | *Names.* | *Acres.* | *Date of Award.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 43 | Benj. Dey | 500 | Nov. 14, 1798. |
| 44 | Peter W. Yates | 50 S. E. | March 19, 1801. |
| 46 | G.W.VanSchaick, & H.Bleecker | 500 | Nov. 9, 1799. |
| | John Beardslee | 100 S. E. | Dec. 13, 1800. |
| 49 | Benj. Dey | 600 | Nov. 14, 1798. |
| 50 | Gerrit W. VanSchaick | 50 N. E. | Aug. 16, 1800. |
| 51 | Benj. Dey | 600 | Dec. 4, 1798. |
| 52 | Isaac Hathaway | 50 N. W. | Nov. 5, 1799. |
| 53 | John Rogers' heirs | 100 S. E. | Nov. 11, 1800. |
| | Elkanah Watson | 50 N. E. | May 6, 1800. |
| 56 | C. Glen & B. Bleecker | 600 | Dec. 27, 1800. |
| 57 | Geo. M. Woolsey | 550 | Nov. 15, 1799. |
| 58 | Nicholas Fish | 600 | Sept. 10, 1800. |
| 59 | Caleb Benton | 50 S. W. | Jany. 30, 1802. |
| 60 | Elkanah Watson | 600 | Dec. 3, 1798. |
| 62 | Margaretta Varick | 50 S. W. | Aug. 15, 1800. |
| 63 | Robert Troup | 100 S. E. | Aug. 16, 1800. |
| 64 | James McKnight | 600 | Nov. 24, 1800. |
| 67 | Margaretta Varick | 50 N. W. | June 3, 1799. |
| 69 | Caleb Benton | 50 N. W. | Jany. 30, 1802. |
| 70 | John D. Coe | 600 | Nov. 15, 1799. |
| 71 | James Reed | 600 | Oct. 31, 1799. |
| 74 | Robert Dill | 550 | Nov. 16, 1798. |
| | Peter W. Yates | 50 S. W. | March 19, 1801. |
| 77 | Calvin Sanger | 500 | Nov. 15, 1798. |
| | Elkanah Watson | 100 S. E. | Nov. 28, 1798. |
| 79 | " " | 500 | Sept. 12, 1799. |
| | " " | 100 S. E. | Nov. 22, 1798. |
| 80 | Peter W. Yates | 50 S. W. | March 19, 1801. |
| 81 | Gerrit W. Van Schaick | 50 S. E. | Aug. 16, 1800. |
| 86 | Elkland Watson | 600 | Dec. 8, 1800. |
| 88 | Nathaniel Platt | 500 | Aug. 5, 1799. |
| | John Beardslee | 100 S. E. | Dec. 13, 1800. |
| 89 | Wm. Thompson | 550 | March 30, 1798. |
| | Gerrit W. VanSchaick. | 50 N. W. | Nov. 17, 1798. |
| 92 | John Robison | 500 | Dec. 28, 1798. |
| | John D. Dickinson | 100 S. E. | Oct. 17, 1799. |
| 95 | Elijah Kinne, Jr. | 500 | Feby. 24, 1802. |
| | David Wisner. | 100 S. W. | Feby. 24, 1802. |
| 97 | John Dey | 600 | Feby. 23, 1802. |

Copied from the "Book of Awards," filed in Cayuga County Clerk's Office These Awards bear date during a period from March 30, 1798, to Feby. 24. 1082. The awards made as to Lots 60, 70, 71 and 79 were dissented to.

## WEST CAYUGA RESERVATION.

IN TOWN OF VARICK.

From records at Albany it appears lots were patented as follows:

| *Lots.* | *To Whom Patented.* | *Date of Patent.* | *No. of Acres.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 58 | Christian Kuney | September 17, 1811 | 250 |
| 59 | William Hill | Not ascertained | 250 |
| 60 | William N. Bannister, Lewis Nothnagle, Jacob Lautenschlager | January 4, 1814 | 250 |
| 61 | David Harris | February 11, 1814 | 155 |
| 62 | Andrew Hood | September 17, 1811 | 250 |
| 63 | John Ansberger | April 27, 1832 | 250 |
| 64 | John Leisenring pt | November 6, 1816 | |
| | Amelia J. Schuyler pt | December 30, 1863 | |
| | Charles Thompson pt | " " | |
| | Seneca P. King pt | " " | |
| 65 | Elijah Miller | November 9, 1816 | 238 |
| 66 | John Gamber | July 25, 1818 | 250 |
| 67 | Henry Singer | May 30, 1809 | 250 |
| 68 | Elijah Miller | November 9, 1816 | 213 |
| 69 | John Williams | March 5, 1816 | 208 |
| 70 | John Gamber | July 5, 1810 | 250 |
| 71 | Thomas Lowdon and George Clouser | July 8, 1813 | 250 |
| 72 | Samuel Falkingburgh | January 7, 1811 | 200 |
| 73 | Henry Pace | May 30, 1809 | 200 |
| 74 | Henry Gardner | Not ascertained | 250 |
| 75 | William Hill | April 20, 1815 | 200 |
| 76 | Samuel Phillips | May 30, 1809 | 208 |
| 77 | Elias Christopher | July 8, 1813 | 214 |
| 78 | Abraham Arnold | August 8, 1811 | 250 |
| 79 | William Emmons | July 6, 1815 | 250 |
| 80 | Isaac Parker and Abraham Hoagland | January 16, 1817 | 216 |
| 81 | David Quigley | June 14, 1816 | 223 |
| 82 | David Edwards | June 1, 1815 | 195 |
| 83 | Henry Gardner | February 29, 1808 | 140 |
| 84 | Daniel Christopher | May 30, 1809 | 184 |

### APPENDIX B.

"Memorial of inhabitants between the Seneca and Cayuga lakes in the Military Tract"—presented to the Legislature June 27, 1795.

"Your petitioners, did in the year 1788, settle themselves between the lakes with the expectation of enjoying the lands, on which they were each settled and as at that early day they were not informed that the said lands were assigned for Military purposes.

Your petitioners therefore pray, that they may not be looked upon as intruders and violators of the laws, and as they have made large improvements between the Lakes, which a few years ago was wild, savage and un-

cultivated, but now has become an inhabited, fruitful and fertile country, which in a few months we expect to leave to the legal owners of the soil--your Petitioners think it reasonable, that a compensation should be made to them for their improvements.

Signed by twenty-three persons including

NATHANIEL SWARTHOUT,
ANTHONY SWARTHOUT,
JOHN SWARTHOUT,
DAVID DEPUE,
DAVID WISNER,
JAMES COOLEY,
JAMES KING.

## Appendix C.

*Supervisors of Romulus to 1830.*

1794, 95, 96 ..... Benajah Boardman
1797, 98, 99, 1800 ..... George Bailey
1800, Sept. 2 ..... John Sayre (vacancy)
1801, to 1808, inclusive ..... John Sayre
1809, to 1814, inclusive ..... Jonas Seeley
1815, ..... Wm. Watts Folwell
1816, to 1821, inclusive ..... Samuel Blain
1822, ..... Jonas Seeley
1823, ..... Mather Marvin
1824, ..... Anthony Dey
1825, ..... Mather Marvin
1826, ..... Jonas Seeley
1827, 28, 29 ..... Samuel Blain

*Supervisors from 1830.*

1830, 31, 32 ..... John Sayre
1833, ..... Jonas Seeley
1834, 35, 36 ..... Matthew D. Coe
1837, ..... Edward Sayre
1838, ..... Cyrus J. Sutton
1839, ..... Nathaniel N. Hayt
1840, ..... Cyrus J. Sutton
1841, ..... Elijah Denton
1842, ..... Wm. A. Stout
1843, 44 ..... Wm. T Johnson
1845, ..... Henry McLafferty
1846, 47 ..... Peter J. VanVleet
1848, ..... Cyrus Kinne
1849, ..... Joseph F. Harris
1850, 51 ..... Fernando C. Williams
1852, 53 ..... Amasa L. Furman
1854, ..... Helim Sutton
1855, 56, 57 ..... Joseph F. Harris
1858, 59, 60 ..... Peter J. VanVleet
1861, 62, ..... Peter P. Post
1863, ..... Richard M. Steele
1864, 65 ..... Wm. D. Giddings
1866, 67 ..... Geo. W. Jacacks
1868, 69, 70, 71, 72 ..... James Blain
1873, 74 ..... E. Seeley Bartlett
1875, 76 ..... Aaron V. Brokaw
1877, 78 ..... John M. Yerkes
1879, ..... John Monroe
1880, ..... William Stewart
1881, ..... James Blain
1882, 83 ..... Rynear C. Allen
1884, 85, 86 ..... Edward VanVleet
1887, 88, 89 ..... Cyrus E. Kinne
1890, ..... Don P. Blain
1891, ..... Chas. W. Rising
1892, 93 ..... Darwin C. Kinne
1894, ..... Josiah Yerkes

*Town Clerks to 1830.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1794, | Wm. Winter |
| 1795, 96 | George Bailey |
| 1797, 98, 99, 1800. | John Sayre |
| 1801, 2, 3, | Daniel Sayre |
| 1804, 5, 6, 7 | Joseph Wyckoff |
| 1808, 9, 10, 11 | Silas Allen |
| 1812, | Ebenezer Conklin |
| 1813, 14, | David Edwards |
| 1815, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 | Ebenezer Conklin |
| 1823, 24 | Wm. H. King |
| 1825, 26, 27 | Matthew D. Coe |
| 1828, 29 | John Geddes |

*Town Meetings. Where Held.*

1794 at Benajah Boardman's.
1795, 96, at James McKnight's.
1797, to 1800, inclusive, at John Sayre's.
1801, to 1819, inclusive, at David Depue's.
1820, 21, 22, at John Buys.'
1823, at Skillman Doty's.
1824, at David Edwards.'
1825, at George Alexander's.
1826, at David Depue's.
1827, 28, 29, at George Alexander's.
1830, 31, 32, 33, at Ira Giddings'.
1834, at Henry M. Schooley's.
1835, at William Martin's.

Since 1835, town elections have been held at the centre of the town at Martin's, or in School House near there. In 1890, the town was divided into three election districts, for the holding of General State elections, with election polls at Willard, Hayt's Corners, and Romulus Village.

*Supervisors of Varick.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1830, | Anthony Dey |
| 1831, 32, 33 | Samuel Blain |
| 1834, 35, 36 | Charles Lemmon |
| 1837. | John A. Christopher |
| 1838, | Daniel H. Bryant |
| 1839, | John A. Christopher |
| 1840, | David Harris |
| 1841, | Jesse Abbott |
| 1842, 43 | Robert R. Steele |
| 1844, | Daniel H. Bryant |
| 1845, 46, 47 | Jesse Abbott |
| 1848, | Joseph Gambee |
| 1849, | Jesse Abbott |
| 1850, | Robert R. Steele |
| 1851, | Jesse Abbott |
| 1852, | Solomon C. Gambee |
| 1853, 54 | Abraham Lerch |
| 1855, | William Burroughs |

1856, ..... GEORGE S. CONOVER
1857, 58, 59 ..... WILLIAM BURROUGHS
1860, ..... JOHN MONROE
1861, 62 ..... REV. DIEDRICH WILLERS
1863, 64 ..... ALFRED HUNT
1865, 66 ..... DIEDRICH WILLERS, JR.
1867, 68 ..... CALVIN WILLERS
1869, 70 ..... ALFRED HUNT
1871, ..... BURROUGHS ROBERTS
1872, 73, 74 ..... HENRY F. TROUTMAN
1875, ..... RALPH P. ROBERTS
1876, ..... DAVID H. MANEE
1877, 78 ..... DR. FRANK H. FLOOD
1879, 80 ..... JOHN V. CRANE
1881, 82, 83 ..... HENRY C. LISK
1884, 85, 86 ..... DANIEL C. BURROUGHS
1887, 88, 89 ..... OLIN E. EMENS
1890, ..... JOHN MCKNIGHT
1891, ..... ARTHUR H. BROOKS
1892, 93, 94 ..... OGDEN WHEELER

Town meetings in Varick from 1836 to 1855, were usually held alternately at John Y. Manning's at the west end, and Samuel Lerch's on Military Lot 54, at the Northeast end. Since 1856, town meetings alternate between Bearytown and Romulus village. From 1842 to 1855, general elections were held in two election districts, at Manning's and Lerch's and since 1856 at Bearytown and Romulus village.

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## APPENDIX D.

### *Teachers Boarding and Wood Lists.*

The following will exhibit a true copy of the wood and board found during the quarter last past, ending January 21st, 1825, viz:

Mr. J. Hathaway, 1 cord of wood, ten days board.
Mr. T. Mann, 1 cord of wood, 12 days board.
Mr. D. Garrigus, ½ cord wood, 6 days board.
Mr. A. Baldridge, 3 days board, ¾ cord of wood.
Mr. R. Barr, 5 days board, 1 cord of wood.
Mr. D. Dey, 12 days board, 1 cord of wood.
Mr. A. McKnight, 3 days board, ½ cord of wood.
Mr. S. McMath, 4 days board.
Mr. E. Beach, 3 days board, ¼ cord of wood.
Mr. Jac. Lowden, 1 days board, ¾ cord of wood.
Mr. James Lowden, 6 days board.
Mr. A. Lyon, 1 days board, ½ cord of wood.
Mr. Markle, 1 cord of wood, 8 days board.
Mr. Bargar, 1 days board, ½ cord of wood.
Mr. Wilcox, 2 days board.
Mr. Karr, 2 days board, ½ cord of wood.
Mr. Smith, 1 days board, ½ cord of wood.
Capt. T. Ludlum, ½ cord of wood, 1 days board.
Mr. J. Beach, ¼ cord of wood.

Dispute this if you can.

R. WEBSTER, Teacher.

Copied in 1879, from the original, in possession of Jacob A. Mann, of Varick, since deceased.

## Appendix E.

Return of Electors, in the town of Romulus, County of Cayuga, 1801.

| *Heads of Families.* | *Electors possessed of Freeholds of the value of £100.* | *Electors possessed of Freeholds of the value of £20, and under £100.* | *Electors not possessed of Freeholds, but who rent tenements yr'ly value of 40 shillings.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| John Seeley | 1 | | |
| Mahlon Bainbridge | 1 | | |
| William Seeley | 1 | | |
| Jacob Hathaway | 1 | | |
| Thomas Combs | 1 | | |
| Haynes Bartlett | 1 | | |
| James McKnight | 1 | | |
| Alla McMath | 1 | | |
| William Mount | | 1 | |
| Peter Quigley | | 1 | |
| William Brewster | 1 | | |
| Jesse Brewster | | | 1 |
| John Bainbridge | | | 1 |
| James Goble | | | 1 |
| Michael Baldridge | 1 | | |
| Frederic Kisler | | | 1 |
| Ehel Goble | | | 1 |
| John Fleming | 1 | | |
| Stephen Miller | 1 | | |
| Abner Bainbridge | | | 1 |
| Jonathan Lewis | | | 1 |
| William Stottle | | | 1 |
| Joseph Ker | | | 1 |
| William Buzenbark | | | 2 |
| William Barney | | | 1 |
| John Tindall | | | 1 |
| Joseph Hunt | 1 | | |
| Silas Beers | 1 | | |
| James Seeley | 1 | | |
| Timothy Janes | 1 | | |
| Phineas Tuthill | 1 | | |
| Jonas Seeley | 1 | | |
| Charles Stewart | | | 1 |
| David Price | 1 | | |
| Benjamin Sutton | 1 | | |
| Asa Smith | 1 | | |
| Walter Watrus | 1 | | |
| James Watrus | | | 1 |
| William Shattuck | | 1 | |
| Eliphalet Shattuck | 1 | | |
| John Stone | 1 | | |
| James Wiley | 1 | | |
| William Blain | | 1 | |
| Alexander Brown | | | 1 |
| Jonathan Baitman | | 1 | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| James Bailey | 1 | | | |
| Abner Bailey | | | | 1 |
| Jonathan Bailey | | | | 1 |
| Thomas Burgess | | | | 1 |
| Benjamin Burgess | 1 | | | |
| James Woodruff | | | | 1 |
| William Osborn | | | | 1 |
| William W. Dekay | | | | 1 |
| Joshua Hallock | 1 | | | |
| Samuel Bailey | 1 | | | |
| Andrew Dunnet | 1 | | | |
| George Wilkin | 1 | | | |
| John Halbert | | 1 | | |
| James King | 1 | | | |
| Francis Antony | | 1 | | |
| Thomas Parkins | | 1 | | |
| Israel Harris | | 1 | | |
| Peter Huff | 1 | | | |
| David Depue | 1 | | | |
| Bastian Williams | | 1 | | |
| Michael Van Cort | | | | 1 |
| Jesse Kilpatrick | | | | 1 |
| Walter Ker | | | | 1 |
| Joseph Finton | | | | 1 |
| Joseph Wicoff | 1 | | | |
| John Terhune | 1 | | | |
| Albert Earl | 1 | | | |
| William Huff | 1 | | | |
| William Hood | 1 | | | |
| John Hood | 1 | | | |
| George Hood | 1 | | | |
| Andrew Hood | 1 | | | |
| Joseph Haynes | 2 | | | |
| John Alexander | 1 | | | |
| James Alexander | | | | 1 |
| Robert White | 1 | | | |
| John Williams | | | | 1 |
| Barna Swarthout | 1 | | | |
| John Swarthout | 1 | | | |
| David Wisner | 1 | | | |
| Elijah Kinne | 1 | | | |
| Ephraim Kinne | 1 | | | |
| Nat Swarthout | 1 | | | |
| Anthony Swarthout | 1 | | | |
| Joseph Lewis | | | | 1 |
| Jeremiah Decker | | | | 1 |
| Reuben Denton | 1 | | | |
| Michael Mead | 1 | | | |
| Samuel Reed | 1 | | | |
| Zebedee Stout | 1 | | | |
| John Sage | 1 | | | |
| Samuel Waldron | 1 | | | |
| Francis Hagerman | 1 | | | |
| John Hagerman | 1 | | | |
| Daniel Mathews | | | | 1 |
| Abel Baker | | | | 1 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Peter Huff, Jr. | | | |
| James Brown | | | 1 |
| Andrew McKnight | 1 | | 2 |
| James Barr | 1 | | |
| Henry Beers | 1 | | |
| Gabriel Beach | 1 | | |
| Samuel Easton | 1 | | |
| Josiah Easton | 1 | | |
| Ezekiel Beach | 1 | | |
| Jabez Beach | | | |
| Jonas Beach | | 1 | |
| Isaac Hathaway | | 1 | |
| Joseph Hathaway | 1 | | |
| Robert Wilson | 1 | | |
| George Waldorff | 1 | | |
| Abraham Waldorff | | | 1 |
| James Lamb | | | 1 |
| Benjamin Lemmon | | | 1 |
| John Lacy | 1 | | |
| John Hathaway | 1 | | |
| Edward Spalding | 1 | | |
| James Cooly | 1 | | |
| Asa Whitehead | | | 1 |
| Henry Gray | | | 1 |
| Thomas Lowden | | | 1 |
| Isaias Lewis | | | 1 |
| George Lamb | | | 1 |
| John Sinclear | | | 1 |
| David Lamb | | | 1 |
| Charles Woodruff | | | 1 |
| Sears Beach | | | 1 |
| Benjamin Dey | | | 1 |
| Jacob Lowden | 1 | | |
| Peter Basum | 1 | | |
| Anthony VanAkin | | | 1 |
| John Arnold | | | 1 |
| Peter Stottle | | | 1 |
| George Stottle | | | 1 |
| Lewis Lafever | | | 1 |
| Joseph Yerkes | 1 | | |
| William Purdy | 1 | | |
| Thomas Purdy | 1 | | |
| Charles Dickerson | 1 | | |
| James Merit | 1 | | |
| John Waldron | | | 1 |
| John Birt | | | 1 |
| Thomas Blain | 1 | | |
| George Dewy | 1 | | |
| Philip Bunn | | 1 | |
| John Whitney | | 1 | |
| Samuel Whitney | 1 | | |
| Amos Denton | 1 | | |
| Stephen Sherwood | 1 | | |
| Elijah Chard | | | 1 |
| William Rowley | | | 1 |
| Joseph Barber | | | 1 |
| | | | 1 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Samuel Brown | | | 1 |
| Jacob Brown | | | 1 |
| John Boice, Jr. | | | 1 |
| Jacob Boice | 1 | | |
| John Boice | | | 2 |
| Joshua Tuthill | | | 1 |
| Daniel Sayre | 1 | | |
| ——Dunlap | | | 1 |
| Adonijah Osborn | | | 1 |
| Andrew Smith | 1 | | |
| David Smith | | | 1 |
| David Burroughs | 1 | | |
| Abel Frisbie | 1 | | |
| Isaac Johnson | 1 | | |
| Samuel Thurstin | | | 1 |
| Samuel Gordon | | | 1 |
| Samuel Falkenburg | 1 | | |
| Henry Grier | | | 1 |
| James Ker | | | 1 |
| Sam'l Ker | | | 1 |
| Elijah Graton | | | 1 |
| Benjamin Badgley | | | 1 |
| John Sayre | 1 | | |

I, John Sayre, do certify this Census to be true, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

October 20th, 1801. JOHN SAYRE.

NOTE—The spelling of names herein, conforms to the original list.

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## APPENDIX F.

"The Rev. Diedrich Willers, D. D., died at his residence, in the town of Varick, Seneca County, N. Y., on Sunday, May 13th, 1883, in the 86th year of his age.

He was born at Walle, near Bremen, Germany, February 6, 1798. He entered the army of Hanover, September, 1814, and served in the German division of the allied army for nearly five years; was an active participant in the memorable battle of Waterloo, Belgium, June 16, 17, and 18, 1815, with the allied army, under the Duke of Wellington.

In this battle, the company of which he was a member, consisting of 120 men, was reduced to 12 privates and two non-commissioned officers, and the battalion of 400 men, to less than 80 survivors.

He continued with the allied forces, as army of occupation in France, for three years, after the downfall of Bonaparte, when he was honorably discharged and awarded a silver medal in recognition of his military services.

He arrived in the United States in November 1819, and engaged in school teaching, while preparing for the ministry, and so thorough was his application, that he was ordained to the ministry in 1821.

He was settled in that year, as pastor of the German Reformed Church, at the hamlet of Bearytown, in central Seneca County, and ministered to that people, for a consecutive period of sixty years and eight months, and until January 1st, 1882, when his resignation took effect, rendered necessary by growing infirmities.

While ministering to his own people, he served also, at different periods at six other preaching points in the county, and at seven or eight other points in Tompkins, Cayuga, Wayne, Livingston and Niagara Counties, performing a large proportion of the travel, incident to so extended a field of labor, on horseback, especially during the first half of his ministry.

During this ministry, he preached about 5,800 regular Sunday discourses, almost equally divided between the German and English language, besides many funeral and special discourses, and performed a large amount of ministerial labor, in the solemnization of marriages, and in the administration of the rites of baptism and confirmation.

He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Franklin Marshall College, at Lancaster, Pa." GEORGE S. CONOVER,

In General John Sullivan's Indian Expedition, State publication, of 1887.

## APPENDIX G.

Diedrich Willers, Jr., son of Rev. Dr. Diedrich and Frances Willers, was born in Varick, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1833. He was educated principally in the District school and under the direction of his father.

In his youth he taught school for several years, and afterwards graduated as a student-at-law, at the Albany Law University.

He was elected Supervisor of Varick, in 1865, and 1866. He had also served as Private Secretary to Governor Horatio Seymour in 1864. His service in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany, at different periods, covered six years as a clerk, eight years as Deputy, and two years as Secretary of State, to which office he was elected at the State election in Nov. 1873.

In November 1877, he was elected Member of Assembly for Seneca County, and served as such in the Legislature of 1878.

J. WILFORD JACKS, Chairman of Executive Committee.

## AFTERNOON SESSION CONTINUED.

At the conclusion of the Historical address, the audience joined with the Farmer Quartette, in singing "Auld Lang Syne." The Waterloo Organ Company kindly furnished printed sheets, containing well known musical selections rendered during the day.

The President announced the "Sentiments" prepared for the occasion, and the name of the person selected to respond to each—in the order in which the same appear herein :

### "THE SIX NATIONS OF INDIANS."

Responded to by Hon. George S. Conover, of Geneva, as follows :

"The town of Romulus, at one time comprised all the territory between Cayuga and Seneca lakes, from Ovid to Lake Ontario. This territory, as well asthe whole of Seneca county, at the time of the advent of the white people, was owned and occupied by the Cayuga Indians, and within its bounds were many Indian villages, some of which, like Skoiyase, Kendaia, Canoga, and Nuquiage, were of considerable importance. The locations of other towns, which existed long anterior to the settlement of the county by the white people, have been identified, but their history is unknown. From the remains that have been found, however, some of them must have been of large size. One of these was in the neighborhood of the Baptist church, in the present town of Romulus, and another, which had quite an extensive fortification and must have been an important village, was near the center of the southerly half of the present town of Fayette.

It is well known, that the Cayugas comprised one of the Five Nations, associated with the Senecas, Onondagas, Oneidas, and Mohawks, which comprised the League of the Iroquois, formed by Hiawatha, to which confederacy the Tuscaroras were afterwards admitted. From that time, they were known as the Six Nations of Indians. Other Indian tribes were within their bounds, being the captives or remnants of other nations that had been nearly exterminated, and had been adopted by and brought under

the subjection of the Six Nations, forming in reality an integral part. The settlement of Kendaia is a good illustration.

To these Six Nations of Indians, we owe a peculiar debt of gratitude. The struggle between the French and English for the supremacy of the country, which occurred about the middle of the eighteenth century was a long and bitter contest. For a time, the Cayugas and Senecas were more or less under the influence of French emissaries, but at last, through the exertions of Sir William Johnson, they were in a great measure won over to the interest of the British, and with their active assistance, the tide of war was changed, and all the French possessions and interests passed into the hands of the British, and the result was, that we are to-day an English, instead of a French-speaking people.

In the course of time, the revolutionary war occurred, and the Six Nations became the firm allies of the British. It is quite the fashion at this time, to excuse and palliate the acts of the Indians during that war; but their warfare was cruel and barbarous, and for this we owe them no kindly remembrance.

As the revolutionary war drew to a close, it became apparent that the colonists were to be successful. Inasmuch as the confederation was simply a naked league of thirteen states, fighting for their independence, it almost seemed as if victory would be followed by disintegration. At this time, the question as to the title to the Western territory, became an important one. New York, Virginia, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, had conflicting claims to more or less of the same territory. This claim the other states resisted, contending that as the territory was wrested from a common enemy, it should be considered as joint property, to be disposed of by Congress, for the common good. Upon this question, popular feeling was so strong, that the withdrawal of some of the states seemed imminent. At this crisis, while the infant Union was trembling in the balance, New York, with a magnanimity unsurpassed in history, executed to the general government, a deed of all the Western territory lying beyond the present limits of the state. This deed, with all the conflicting claims, was referred by Congress, to a committee of five, who made a long and

careful examination and unanimously reported, that New York had the only title, for the reason that all the lands belonging to the Six Nations of Indians and their tributaries, had been in due form put under the protection of the crown of England, by the said Six Nations, as appendant to the government of New York, who had borne the burden both as to blood and treasure, of protecting and supporting the said Indians, for upwards of one hundred years; that England had always treated the said country as appendant to the government of New York; that this had been so acknowledged and recognized by the public acts of the neighboring colonies, including the other claimants, and, therefore, "that Congress accepting this cession, the jurisdiction of the whole territory belonging to the Six Nations and their tributaries, will be vested in the United States, greatly to the advantage of the Union." This report was adopted by Congress, the deed of New York was accepted, and thence the American Union was a foregone conclusion.

Thus, New York gave up all the territory outside of her own borders, for the sake of the Union, and to conciliate Massachusetts, she eventually ceded to her, the title to a large share of the territory within her own limits. For the sake of conciliation and peace, Virginia was allowed to retain the territory now comprising the state of Kentucky, while Connecticut received about 4,000,000 acres in present Ohio, known as the "Western Reserve." New York gave up all, receiving nothing in return save the benefits, in common with the other states, resulting from the formation of the Union.

For the aid of the Six Nations given in the French war, and which resulted in our being an English-speaking people, and for the title derived from them, of the vast Western territory, the surrender of which made the union of states possible, we do indeed owe the Six Nations of New York Indians, a debt of gratitude, and should ever hold them in kindly remembrance.

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The Geneva Saturday *Review*, adds the following, to its publication of Mr. Conover's address, referring to a celebration held in Watson's Grove, under the auspices of the Central Seneca

County Sabbath School Association, of which Mr. Conover was President, August 16, 1854:

"Mr. Conover then said, that this day had a deep meaning to him. Forty years before, he had presided in this same grove, at a meeting of the Sunday schools of Varick, Romulus and Fayette. He was glad to meet a few who were here then. While he had since lived in Geneva, many had gone to their heavenly home. Father Willers, the gifted divine, and father of the reader of the day's historical paper, had gone; Father Van Nest of the Presbyterian church was also dead; Father Fargo of the Baptist church was far away. It was a sad thought to the speaker, that so many others have gone to their rest. Of the 18 superintendents of those Sunday schools, only three are living. The roll call shows, that there were 1500 scholars at that time and few of the teachers remain. Mr. Conover said, he was glad to have had the opportunity to be present, for it would probably be the last time he should see the faces of those present. He was rapidly approaching his allotted time on earth."

Mr. Conover, exhibited the original music leaflets, that he had introduced in Western New York, for the use of Sunday school pupils, at the time referred to, 40 years ago."

Singing by the Quartette and Audience: America.

## "ONONDAGA COUNTY,—OF WHICH ROMULUS FIRST BECAME A TOWN."

Responded to by Hon. Wm. W. Van Brocklin, of Pompey, as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I come from your sister town of Pompey, organized in 1794, in old Onondaga, the parent County, and I extend to you, upon this centennial day, the greetings of Pompey to Romulus, organized the same year, where the first meeting of the Board of Supervisors of old Onondaga was held, Moses DeWitt, then serving as Supervisor for the town of Pompey. Representing Onondaga

County, also organized in 1794, and having recently celebrated in magnificent manner, her centennial, I bring you joyful greetings of the parent county, to her daughter, the County of Seneca, organized ten years later, nestled up here between these beautiful lakes, Cayuga on your eastern border, which furnishes the cooling ice for these melting days, and the ever fluid Seneca, winter and summer, washing your western shore. This is a rich and fertile rural county, aptly termed "the garden of the Empire State," to lose which, Onondaga lost her brightest jewel. I congratulate you, that you have even more firmly adhered to and more sacredly cherished, the priceless franchises handed down to us by the fathers of one hundred years ago, than the parent county. The extremes of wealth and poverty are more clearly marked in the parent county, with her wealth of rural homes and her magnificent city, filled with varied industries, where wealth and poverty abound, while throughout your borders, less pinching poverty and a more modest degree of wealth prevail, yet yielding an equal if not greater degree of happiness and contentment.

One hundred years ago, these then outskirts of civilization, were sparsely inhabited, by a class of citizens of the highest type of integrity, fresh from the battle fields of the Revolution, or their immediate descendants, having achieved their independence, and established a government recognizing the sovereignty of the people. They believed that sovereign power should be endowed with wisdom and purity of life and character. Hence the pioneers of old Onondaga, early established good schools for the general diffusion of knowledge, and churches to teach the Divine precepts of Christianity.

Nor should we now forget, that after one hundred years, we are component parts of a mighty nation, that for industry, inventive genius and the accumulation of wealth, stands unrivalled in the annals of mankind; that this condition was made possible by the wisdom and sagacity of the heroes of '76; that the ideas of equality and sovereignty, gave the assurance, that every man, be he strong or weak, should enjoy the fruits of his labor, furnishing both a motive and an impulse, to level the forests, to build up happy homes, to acquire knowledge, fortune and fame.

What series of historical events led up to results so momentous and far reaching, so pregnant with possibilities, conducive to the welfare and happiness of mankind? It is the old, old story of the common people, plebeians they were called in Roman history, ever struggling upward to the light, ever assisted by a class of patricians, who believe in the brotherhood of man. How sacredly our fathers of one hundred years ago, adhered to the doctrine of Sovereignty may be learned from their manner of voting. In the town of Pompey, which was but a counterpart of other localities, at town elections, from the organization of the town up to 1800, the will of the majority was expressed by a "viva voce" vote, or by passing around the hat. Each voter fearlessly, with a conscious dignity of character and purity of purpose, expressed his sovereign will. No attempts at bribery were thought of, nor would they have been tolerated.

From 1800 up to 1842, elections were held upon three consecutive days, the inspectors going from hamlet to hamlet, in the town, receiving the votes of the electors, which were deposited in ballot boxes, and upon the closing day counted, with jealous care, honestly expressing the will of free, unpurchased sovereignty. The same faithful observance of this sacred duty, then prevailed throughout our infant Republic.

While phenomenal improvements have marked the century, in the application of science and art to every department of material progress, it has become a serious question, to what extent, faith in the capacity of man for self-government, has been shaken, to what extent the purity of the elective franchise, the corner stone of this immense temple of freedom, has been polluted, to what extent the transient powers of the human mind, evidenced in the wealth of inventions, covering every department of industry, contemplating which, we are lost in wonder, have created a supreme trust in man, and a want of faith in God.

I submit, whether infidelity is not the supreme evil of the hour, including among its withering destructive agents, Socialism, Communism, Anarchism and all the obnoxious tendencies, that threaten our stability and peace. I contend, that any man who buys his neighbor's vote, is a traitor to the fundamental principles

of our government, not fit to be trusted in the counsels of the town, county, state or nation.

I say further, that no man who has faith in God, and practices the precepts of Christianity, will ever bribe his fellow man, be he ever so obscure, or sell his own vote or influence. All Republics, have passed through various crises. It was so with Greece, justly called "The Land of Scholars and the Nurse of Arms." First, she established a free government. Second, she successfully resisted foreign enemies. Thirdly, she subdued internal strife and contention, but when the fourth crisis was upon her, the withering blight of public and private virtue, the demoralizing influence of venality, of bribery and plundering corruption, internal strife, fanned by the jealousy of contending states, revived, and the eloquence of her brightest sons failed to arrest the tide of destruction. Then,

"Liberty from Greece withdrew,
"And o'er the Adriatic flew." etc.

An experience like Greece, was the fate of Rome. For two hundred years, the plebeians struggled for recognition, finding powerful allies among the patricians. From the reign of Servius Tullius, the sixth and last king of Rome, of obscure plebeian origin, who inaugurated reforms which finally culminated in the Republic, the development of an advanced civilization was slow but sure. A Republic was established. Under Fabius, Pompey, Scipio Africanus, and other renowned Military and Civic leaders, all foreign enemies were subdued.

The world paid tribute to the power of Rome. 'Her eagles glanced in the rising and setting sun." The supreme protection of her people, was the simple statement, "I am a citizen of Rome." Resistance to her decrees at home, was easily subdued. But Rome boasting a civilization and power transcending the highest hopes of her most devoted worshipers, could not withstand the decaying, corroding influence developed in the fourth crisis, that hastened her destruction. Her public men became corrupt. They farmed out the revenues and for the sake of wealth became debauched and effeminate, reveling in the lap of luxury. They

supported a mercenary soldiery. They forgot God. The result was what it ever will be, where the people who may be independent, sell their dearest franchises, to wealth and power, and become abject slaves to the masters who bought them, occasionally indulging in spasmodic strikes, to regain their lost liberties.

We now turn to a more encouraging theme. The principles of civil and religious liberty, were not lost in the chaotic conditions that followed, but occasionally cropped out, notably in emphatic measure, when the English barons and common people, wrenched from the unwilling King John, in the beginning of the thirteenth century, the Magna Charta. From that day, to the present, has been an era of progress, culminating in the establishment of our own glorious Republic. We have subdued all foreign foes, with whom a conflict has been waged. We have overcome domestic rebellion, unequaled, within the scope of authentic history. And now we have entered upon the fourth crisis, from which, may we hope to emerge disenthralled and purified, for a higher and nobler national life! To achieve a victory in this stage of our national existence, an ordeal more trying than civil war, will require the combined efforts of all the good and pure. Danger signals are to be seen on every hand. Among them, I note the alarming increase of organized bands of robbers, taking for their example the ambitious, venal demagogues, who prostitute the elective franchise to elevate themselves into the counsels of the state and nation, for the purpose of depleting the treasury, or taking advantage of their position to enact unequal laws.

Then again, we see the humiliating spectacle of free men entering a temporary prison, (the voting booth), to prepare their ballots, free from the interference of bribers. Still again, we hear of a multiplicity of investigating committees involving enormous expense, to investigate the conduct of public officials, municipal, state and national. Why the necessity for all these things? Who ever heard of a committee to investigate the conduct of George Washington, or any other pure man, who regarded official position, as a public trust? I hope to live, to see the day, when the awakened indignation of the American people, will stay the increasing tide of pollution; when the re-asserted independence of our land,

may be emphasized, with bonfires and illuminations, upon some anniversary of our nation's birth, kindled by these voting booths, throughout our land, when none shall be found so mercenary as to buy his fellow man, and none so base as to sell his manhood.

But I hear the the welcome cry of reform, and although it is a shame and a disgrace, to the intelligence and civilization of the age, that there should be a necessity for reform, while yet in the infancy of our national life, it may be regarded as the harbinger of victory. And this brings me to the beautiful simile, addressed to the children before me, from this platform, by Col. Sanford, and which I most heartily endorse, comparing their pure young minds, to a spotless sheet of pure white paper, upon which nothing should be written, unless it bears the stamp of wisdom, purity and truth. Then will there be no necessity for reform, and upon you dear, innocent children, with the millions of your age, throughout this magnificent heritage, for happy homes, will soon rest the fearful, yet I hope welcome, responsibility of preserving the blessings of a free government, for ages yet to come.

You, are emphatically the hope of the nation. Study then thoroughly, the theory of our government and the paternal advice of the pure and unselfish Washington, in his farewell address, the eloquent words for the integrity of our Union, from the fearless and intrepid Jackson, the burning words of admonition and advice, from the eloquent Story and Webster. Make a thorough analysis of the rocks upon which Republics have hitherto stranded, and as our glorious ship of state, guided by a crew, having for its motto, "Wisdom, purity and truth," shall glide down the stream of time, let not the rocks of error and skeptical delusion, arrest your progress, for they will crumble beneath the omnipotent power of truth, and still onward may you sail, a light to the world, a joy to the oppressed, a sanctuary for the equal rights of mankind.

Then, may he, who at the distance of another century shall stand here to celebrate this day, still look around upon a free, happy, virtuous and contented people. May he have reason to exult, with still greater confidence, than we do. May he with all

the enthusiasm of truth, as well as of poetry, exclaim, that here is still his country :

"Zealous, yet modest ; innocent, though free ;
Patient of toil ; Serene amidst alarms ;
Inflexible in faith ; invincible in arms."

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"OVID, THE TWIN SISTER OF ROMULUS."

Response by Hon. William C. Hazelton. The Executive Committee regrets that no copy was furnished for publication.

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"SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND SCHOOL HOUSES, OF THE OLDEN TIME."

Responded to by Rev. N. A. Depew, of Canoga, as follows :

MR. CHAIRMAN, GENTLEMEN AND LADIES :

Please look at me, for I doubt if another in this vast audience can say as I can : It is seventy-six years last spring, when at five years of age, I entered a common school as a pupil. From then until over thirty years of age I was in school, either as pupil or teacher, every year but one. The common school therefore, is my "*alma mater.*"

*The School Houses :* These were plain buildings, often covered with wide unplaned boards, instead of narrow clapboards. The door was at one corner, leading into a large entry, the chimney separating it from the opposite corner where was another small room, opening into the school-room. Both of these were used as a depository for the children's wraps, the boys in the outer room, the girls in the inner room.

The school-room was heated, by a large fire place in this chimney, which in cold weather was filled with wood, and even then the little ones suffered with cold feet. "Please may I go to the fire?" was heard all the morning hours of a cold day, and often the teachers allowed the scholars to go to the fire in sections or classes. Stoves were not known then, even churches had no fires

in them, but all drew their wraps about them and listened in grim endurance to the sermon.

*The Seats :* These were rude benches made of slabs, with the desks next the wall, or the seats next the wall, extending around three sides of the room, with openings to admit the pupils to their seats. Smaller benches-or lower, were in front for the little fellows, sometimes of slabs and moveable.

*The Teachers :* In winter a male teacher was employed, often some aspiring swain, who contemplated a professional life, and used these pedagogical steps to aid him in his rise in the chosen path. In summer a lady teacher, usually some farmer's daughter, whose qualifications to teach only the elementary branches, were desired.

These qualifications, were not always of the highest order. The male teachers taught Arithmetic, Geography, and an occasional pupil in Grammar. Nor was he required to be very proficient in any of these, if in figures he could go as far as the Rule of Three, or Simple Interest, it was fully satisfactory. Said one of these teachers to me, whom I succeeded in Westchester county, N. Y., in 1838: "I am not great in figures, but with the key to Daboll's Arithmetic, I got along very well."

*The Text Books :* The elementaries, were Dilworth's Spelling book, Webster's Easy Standard, for the letters and learning to spell. Geographies: Malte-Brun's large work, more like a history; Morse's, which was more condensed, and Willett's. The latter was the most popular book. Arithmetics, were Daboll's and Pike's, but generally the former only. Willett's Geography, alone had maps, but all were rough outlines of the boundaries of the different countries and divisions of the earth. The boundaries were included in the text books, with the chief towns, capital cities, and principal rivers. About 1825, Woodbridge's Geography with painted maps appeared.

*Methods of teaching :* Of course, the a, b, c's, were first, then a,b, abs , and when the child could put two syllables together and form a word, as Ba-ker, baker, it was a proud day to the little fellow. It was required of all to read all the spelling lessons in

the primary book, before they were allowed to read sentences. So they began with "Baker" and closed with "Michilimackinac," pronounced Mackinaw, as a note in the margin informed us. Then came the first reading lesson: "No man may put off the law of God." The New Testament was the next book, and all the school read in it, in the morning reading lessons: especially the Gospels. In the afternoon, the old books of a previous age used, were the Columbian Orator, American Preceptor and the Old English Reader. No small books for the little ones; no hard lesson broken up, like nuts cracked for the children, but they were left to dig and delve literally, through the larger works to learn anything. Murray's English Grammar, was studied by a few only, and this was taught, by having the child commit to memory the whole theory, before he applied a rule, or knew what grammar meant. Oh! the heartaches of the pupils, and the tears unbidden which fell from their eyes, in their efforts to master verbs, nouns, pronouns, cases and tenses, in all these studies, the pupils recited alone, each learned all he could and the teacher listened to the repetion of all, day by day. Ah, we remember the task! In the early part of this century, as we were told by our venerable parent, there was only one copy of Arithmetic in school, and that was owned by the teacher, who put the problem on the slate and had the scholar work it out and return to him for inspection.

Writing, was attended to at a given time in the day and the scholars were required to lay aside all study for it. The writing books were made of foolscap paper, the sheets doubled lengthwise and the teacher set the copy. It was no small task to do this part of the work. "Please mend my pen," was heard all over the school-room, for some teachers required the pupils to throw the quill pen out on the floor, and he picked it up, asking "Whose pen is this?" An ability to make a good pen, was an essential part of a teacher's qualifications and he must show his skill at the work, in his examination. System was demanded in all things.

*Government:* The government of the school was arbitrary, positively despotic. The teacher, an absolute monarch, from the time the child left home till it returned to that home again. The

first impression sought by the teacher, was to make the pupil fear him. No familiarity was ever allowed.

*Deportment:* Obsequiousness, best describes the deportment demanded. As the scholars entered the school-room, they must make their obeisance to the teacher, adding the compliments of the hour, especially if the school had begun, and also in like manner, as they retired at the close of school. The closing had much form and ceremony. One pupil was required, on each side of the room, to bring from the closets the wraps of each scholar, and holding one up, would ask, "Whose hat is this? Whose shawl is this?" and so on till all were distributed and each arranged for going home. Then they began near the door and retired in the order in which they sat, and turning around facing the school, made a graceful bow, or the young miss a courtesy, with "Good afternoon, teacher." On their way home or coming to school, if they met their seniors, the lad uncovered his head and made a bow, and the young miss, her courtesy, and all this at the peril of due punishment next morning, if not done. Obedience and respect to superiors, were regarded as the true foundations of a good character.

Finally, the common school, is the great University of America, home the recitation room, and our mothers and sisters, our tutors. Our Puritan fathers reared the school-houses next the humble churches, placing the teacher of their children next in honor with the beloved pastor. Long may this our university both thrive and rule!

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## "SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND SCHOOL HOUSES, OF THE PRESENT TIME."

Responded to by School Commissioner Francis S. Godfrey, of Waterloo, as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT:

I have been requested to respond to the sentiment, "The Common Schools of To-day."

We judge of things by comparison. The comparison must be made between objects of the same kind. We cannot say, this is a

large or a small orange, if we compare it with a pumpkin. In order to present the Common School of to-day in its proper light, it will be necessary to compare it with the school of the past, and note its gradual growth.

This State was especially fortunate, in having for its first settlers, a people who came from a new-born republic, whose struggles to secure and ability to maintain, were the direct outgrowth of the general education of its citizens.

From the very first, the settlers placed the school among the necessities, and education became a synonym for liberty. An early writer says of them: "Neither the perils of war, nor the busy pursuit of gain, nor the excitement of political strife, ever caused the Dutch to neglect the duty of educating their offspring, to enjoy that freedom for which their fathers fought." With such a foundation, it is not strange that the Empire State holds first rank in the Union.

*Legislation:* Let us glance briefly at legislation. As early as 1630, in the Charter of Privileges the necessity of the school was recognized.

In 1649, when petitioning the State's General, they recommended that two good masters be sent over, "so that first of all, in so wild a country, where there are so many loose people, the youth be well taught and brought up, not only in reading and writing, but also in the knowledge and fear of the Lord."

The first legislative act was passed in 1702. The schoolmaster under this act, was to be an "able, skillful and orthodox person." In 1784, a Board of Regents was established. In 1795, $50,000 for five years, was appropriated. From 1800 to 1821, $100,000 was annually raised by lotteries. In 1836, New York State received $4,000,000, U. S. Deposit Fund. First Normal School established in 1844.

In 1848, free schools were established throughout the State. In 1867, the odious rate bill was dropped. In 1854, a Superintendent of Public Instruction was elected by joint ballot of Legislature. County School Commissioners created in 1856.

Amount of public moneys expended in 1825, $161,340, with

an attendance of 420,000 scholars; in 1892. $18,203,988, attendance, 1,073,093.

*Teachers:* Adam Roelantsen, the schoolmaster, was among the early settlers. Salary not stated. In 1659, Carolus Curtius was sent from Holland. Salary $200, and city of New Amsterdam gave him $80 more, with permission to practice medicine.

*Licenses:* The act of 1702 set forth, that no person act as a schoolmaster, until he brought a certificate, whether single or married, age, temper, prudence, learning, conversation, zeal for religion. He was examined by word or writing, in reading, writing and the catechism of the church.

In return for these attainments, he received board and from $25 to $30 per year. For years after the Revolution, he was looked upon as a necessary pauper. No wonder he says, "'Tis little they pays me, and little I teaches 'em."

*Indians:* The education of the Indian, is not of recent origin and the results obtained in 1650, compare favorably with those of to-day. Dominie Megapolensis wrote to the Classis, that one Indian had made such progress in school in two years, that he could read and write good Dutch. He was given a bible, in order that some good might be done to the Indians through him. Later, the Dominie wrote, "It all resulted in nothing; he has taken to drinking brandy; he pawned the bible and became a real beast, doing more harm than good among the Indians."

*Duties of Schoolmasters:* The records of Flatbush, now a part of Brooklyn, recount some of the duties of the schoolmaster, in addition to teaching—town clerk, sexton, fore-singer, to ring the bell for all public services, read the Commandments in the morning, and Apostles Creed in the afternoon.

Until near the close of the Revolution, no woman's name appears on the records, as a teacher. Last year, 27,408 taught some part of the legal school year. Superintendent Rice wrote: "It is impossible to over-estimate the value of the influence thus brought to bear upon the daily developing mind and character in our schools. To teach and train the young, seems to be one of the chief missions of woman. Herself high-minded, the minds of those with

whom she comes in daily contact, unconsciously aspire. Gentle herself, she renders them gentle. Pure herself, she renders them pure. The fire which truly refines the ore of character, can only be kindled by her hand."

*Compulsory Education:* If the State compels us to pay taxes for the education of all children, should it not compel all children to attend school? I am looking for good results from the new Compulsory Education law of 1894. It now has a penalty attached—the withholding of public school moneys, for neglect to enforce its provisions.

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## SENECA COUNTY "POMONA GRANGE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY."

Responded to by W. M., Andrew J. Bartlett, Esq., of Romulus, a grand-son of Haynes Bartlett, the Revuoltionary patriot and pioneer, as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT:

To me has been assigned the honor of responding to the sentiment, "Seneca County Pomona Grange Patrons of Husbandry." I cannot better do this, than by giving the inception, objects, principles, and purposes of the Grange.

The order of "Patrons of Husbandry" or the "Grange" as the order is generally called, was instituted Dec. 4th, 1867.

In 1866, President Andrew Johnson directed O. H. Kelly of the Bureau of Agriculture at Washington, to make a tour of the Southern States and report upon their agricultural and mineral resources. This tour awakened in Bro. Kelly's mind the helpless condition of the farming interest, not only of the South but of the whole country, and he conceived a plan which embraced the union of the farmers of the entire country, for social and educational purposes, as well as for the protection of their interests. Its grand objects, are not only general improvement in husbandry, but to increase the general happiness, wealth and prosperity of the country. It is founded upon the axioms, that the products of the soil comprise the basis of all wealth; that individual happiness depends

upon general prosperity ; and that the wealth of a country depends upon the general intelligence, and mental culture of the producing classes.

Women are admitted to full membership, and we solicit the co-operation of woman, because of a conviction that without her aid, success will be less certain and decided. Much might be said in this connection, but every husband and brother knows, that when he can be accompanied by his wife or sister, no lesson will be learned but those of purity and truth.

We ignore all political or religious discussions in the order : we do not solicit the patronage of any sect, association, or individual, upon any grounds whatever, except upon the intrinsic merits of the order.

We wage no aggressive warfare against any interest whatever. We are not enemies to capital, but we oppose the tyranny of monoplies. We long to see the antagonism between capital and labor removed, by common consent, and by an enlightened statesmanship, worthy of the nineteenth century. We are opposed to excessive salaries, high rates of interest, and we believe that all property should bear its just proportion of taxation.

We are opposed to such spirit and management of any corporation or enterprise, as tends to oppress the people and rob them of the just profits of their labor. In our order there is no communism or agrarianism.

It is not a political or party organization, yet the principles we teach, underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship, and if properly carried out, will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country, for we seek the greatest good to the greatest number.

We acknowledge the broad principle, that difference of opinion is no crime, and hold that progress toward truth, is made by difference of opinion. We desire proper equality, equity and fairness, justly distributed burdens, and justly distributed powers.

These ideas, are the very essence of American independence : to advocate the contrary, is unworthy the sons and daughters of an American republic. Agriculture is the parent and precursor of

all arts, and its products, the foundation of all wealth. Our work is for the present and the future.

In our agricultural brotherhood and its purposes, we shall recognize no North, no South, no East, no West, but with fidelity to our order, we endorse the motto: "In Essentials Unity, in Non-Essentials Liberty, in all things Charity."

Thus united, by the strong and faithful tie of agriculture, we mutually resolve, to labor for the good of our order, our country and mankind.

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Singing by the Quartette: "The Old Oaken Bucket."

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## "EARLY RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS OF ROMULUS—THE BAPTIST CHURCH."

Responded to by Julius F. Hunt, Esq., as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT:

The Romulus Baptist Church, was constituted in 1795, the first organized body of believers between the Lakes, Seneca and Cayuga, to take the Baptist name. The church had seven constituent members, and their first meetings were held in a log house, not far from the place where now stands the residence of the late Dr. N. W. Folwell. The early records of this church, unfortunately have been destroyed and we are indebted to tradition and the memories of the older members, for many of the items of interest which have been preserved. The church in 1796 belonged to the Chemung Association, in 1804 to Cayuga, in 1813 again joined Chemung and in 1820 was dismissed to unite with the Seneca Association, to which it still belongs. Among the early members of the church were, John Green, John Finton, Samuel Blain, Elijah Abbott, William W. Folwell, Barnabus Swarthout, Mahlon Bainbridge, Mrs. Blain, Mrs. Bainbridge, Mrs. John Sayre, Mrs. Swarthout, Mrs. Denton. Without a doubt the following are the names of the early pastors of this church, to the time when date

can be given, and in the order which they served, the date of their terms being uncertain: First, Ephraim Sanford, then Roswell Goff, Peter Bainbridge, A. Bainbridge, Jehiel Wisner, John Caton, Thomas Brown, James C. Barrett. In 1797, the church had 14 members. In 1802, it had 68 members; Elder Jehiel Wisner then being pastor, the messengers were Samuel Simpson, William Brewster, Mahlon Bainbridge, N. Sutton, A. Miller. The messengers in 1813, were Elder Caton, and Isaiah Butler. Other delegates before 1820, were Silas Beers, Deacons Green and Finton, Solomon Moore. John Caton, became pastor in 1808. He was a soldier of the Revolution, a member of Washington's Body Guard, and in his time, one of the most noted characters in Seneca County. As near as can be learned, the first church, which stood where the church now stands, was begun in 1807 or 1808. For a number of years, services were held therein, during the warm weather only, and at private houses during winter. The church was finished in June, 1825.

July 1, 1820, the church voted to receive J. C. Barrett by letter, also called on him to use his gift in preaching the gospel for the church and congregation for one year. He remained until Oct. 16, 1821. John C. Holt having graduated at Hamilton in June, was ordained as pastor of the church, Oct. 20, 1826. Wm. W. Brown was called to be pastor June 1, 1828. During his five years pastorate, 84 were added to the church by baptism. Elder Nathan Otis, became pastor early in 1834. In May 1836, Samuel M. Bainbridge was recommended by the church to enter the Institution at Hamilton. Elder Otis' ministry was blessed with the revival spirit, more than 80 joining the church during his pastorate. He resigned April 7, 1838. The pulpit was supplied for a time by S. M. Bainbridge. C. G. Carpenter succeeded Elder Otis. U. B. Miller followed as supply. David Wright followed, term 4 years; after which Obed Sperry served the church less than two years. Isaac Fargo became pastor in May 1849 and his labors were greatly blessed. He was a man full of faith and of the Holy Spirit.

The church edifice was rebuilt during his ministry at an expense of $2,500, and the building was turned to face the east, instead of south the gallery which surrounded the audience room was taken away,

giving place to the present pleasant room above stairs and the lecture room below. Elder Fargo baptized nearly 100 converts and the church has ever looked back to this period as its golden age; at this time John Griffith, B. S. McLafferty and S. V. Marsh were licensed. Two comparatively short pastorates followed, J. S. Webber and Peter Irving. The latter was privileged to baptize 50 believers. M. W. Holmes, was the pastor next in succession, his labors continued from 1860 to 1867. Seventy-nine united with the church while he was pastor. D. D. Owen, the next pastor, remained with the church five years He was ordained here in 1867. Geo. T. McNair accepted a call to the pastorate in March 1873, remaining two years In June 1875, Louis J. Gross was engaged to supply the pulpit; Jan. 1st, 1876, he was called as pastor; March 1876, he was ordained. He remained with the church seven years, when R. B. Stanton came to the field and labored here four years. He was succeeded by Geo. Oliver, who remained until 1890. Then the church called Rev. P. F. Ogden as pastor, and in 1894 he gave place to Rev. Frank LeBar, who is the present pastor. Thus making the number of pastors 27, since the church was organized. Much might be said, of the individual work of these ministers of the gospel while connected with this church, the present membership holding in high esteem the memories of many of them. To know that Rev. Isaac Fargo is still living at Des Moines, Ia., will be an interesting item to many. The church feels a special interest in those who have gone out from it, to work for the Master in other fields, as pastors and teachers Samuel M. Bainbridge, converted here, went out as a Minister of the Gospel, and died a few years since in Elmira, N. Y. Dr. John Griffith, now of Detroit, Mich., S. V. Marsh, of Monongahela City, Pa., J. Nelson Lewis, Ann Arbor, Mich., Barney S. McLafferty, Tacoma, Wash., and as teacher, Miss Lisle Bainbridge, who has been engaged with Rev. and Mrs. J. L. Nevius in China.

The church has always been self-supporting, maintaining a highly benevolent spirit, many thousands of dollars having been given to various objects. The land on which the church stands was donated to the society by Mr. W. W. Folwell. The site for the parsonage was donated by Joseph Hunt. The parsonage was built in 1855.

The church is looking forward to celebrating its 100th anniversary in June, 1895, when a fuller and more complete history will be compiled and presented.

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"THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH."

Response by Rev. J. Wilford Jacks.

Mr. President and Friends Assembled:

We are passing through a period of centennials and anniversaries, in fact this might truthfully be termed the "anniversary age." This anniversary spirit reached its climax in the Columbian Exposition, the whole world uniting in it.

With profound gratitude in our hearts, we may exclaim, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us." History is inspiring. The past century is especially stimulating to the thoughtful. Methusaleh could have attended nine centennials, we are fortunate in attending one. But the centennials Methusaleh attended were extremely common-place affairs. I would rather attend the Romulus centennial than the entire nine, Methusaleh witnessed. A century now marks more advance in science, art, human thought and action than ten centuries at some earlier periods. The past century has been one of bustling activity, organization, getting ready to do the Lord's work. Great things have been committed to us; are we worthy to undertake them. To-day as I have heard the names recalled, how I wish those men could respond to the roll-call and appear before us, those plain, sturdy, truth-loving, godly, Sabbath-keeping pioneers.

I need not repeat the story our capable historian has told so well; but to our theme: "The Presbyterian Church of Romulus." In 1790 John Fleming removed to this town from Pennsylvania. Then there were only ten or twelve white families between the lakes. He was a man of exemplary piety and with him the religious history of the town commenced. His home was the home of the Missionary, the place of public worship. He sought out every Christian who came to this region and encouraged him to unite with him in worship. He gathered the children together and

taught them the Shorter Catechism on Sabbath afternoons. Thus he laid a train of influences which led to the organization of a church.

Soon the Dunlaps, Wilsons, and Wartons, settled a little southwest of Ovid village, and the McKnights, McMaths, Lowdens, and Barrs, came in from Pennsylvania, and settled on the shores of Seneca Lake. These were all strong Presbyterians. Says Robert Fleming, son of John: "One Henry Beers came in from New Jersey, and once while hunting the cows I passed his cabin and heard him praying. I was surprised for I did not know any man in town prayed except my father. Soon father found him out and they began religious services together, reading sermons with prayer and praise." The first Presbyterian minister who came here was Rev. Daniel Thatcher, of Virginia, sent out by the General Assembly of 1795. He was a hardy looking man and wore a round crown hat with a broad brim, set up in triangular fashion, a military hat without a feather. His erect bearing showed him to have been a soldier, no doubt a chaplain in Washington's army. He collected the people in 1796 and formed a Presbyterian church. John Fleming, Alla McMath, Henry Warton and a gentleman from Ovid being the first elders. They enjoyed at least one communion. Through some informality, the organization was soon discontinued; John Fleming and Henry Warton died and so no further steps were taken, until 1800. For the above mentioned communion, wine was obtained from Geneva, but it having no color, the merchant told the purchaser to color it with the juice of wild grapes, so plenty in the woods. Missionary John Lindsley came in 1800, sent out by the General Assembly, also Licentiates Slemmons and Patterson in 1798, and Rev. Robert Logan in 1799; also Rev's. TenEyck and Brokaw of the Reformed church. One of the young evangelists left his horse at Mr. Fleming's, and taking one of his, started for Geneva. In attempting to cross the outlet of Seneca lake by fording, he and the horse parted company, both swam out, but on opposite sides of the stream. The young minister walked on to Geneva, and met a cool reception there. His only bed a bench, and he lay in his wet clothes all night. Next day he returned to Mr. Fleming's

and told him they did not seem to want any preaching in Geneva. The first settlers of that town were not religiously inclined.

A few Presbyterian families settled in North Romulus, now Fayette, and organized a church there in 1801. Land was appropriated for a parsonage and cemetery. A log church was commenced, but Germans from Pennsylvania came in and purchased their lands and this organization lapsed.

The present Presbyterian church of Romulus, was organized April 4th, 1802, by Rev. Jedediah Chapman, who also organized the First Presbyterian church of Geneva, also the Ovid church in 1803. This is the oldest Presbyterian organization in the county of Seneca. At its origin it was connected with the Synod of Albany. At the outset without expecting any Home Mission or Church Erection help, the people planted Christian institutions and God's ministers went from hamlet to hamlet, planting churches and gathering in Christ's scattered children. The church was organized in that old red house which many of us remember, stood on the Depue farm, a mile south of this village. There were fourteen members, viz: Alla McMath, Jesse Brewster, Henry Beers, Peter Huff, Frederic Boganoar, James McKnight, Alche Huff, Elizabeth VanCourt, Catharine Stottle, Sarah Karr, Mabel McMath, Hannah McKnight, Jane McKnight, and Rachel Brewster. Alla McMath, Henry Beers, and Jesse Brewster were ordained elders.

This church was one of the constituent members of the Presbytery of Geneva at its first meeting Sept. 17, 1805. The society was incorporated April 6, 1807. John Fleming, Jr., Henry Gardner, Samuel McMath, Silas Allen, John Terhune and Jacob Lowden were the first trustees. The trustees, the day of their election were authorized to select a suitable site for a house of worship. This was not easy for there were so many conflicting interests. Prominent families from both lakes and from Ovid to Fayette, belonged to the society. Half of the Board of Trustees lived on or near the shore of Seneca lake. But with a self-sacrificing spirit and by the wisdom of God, they selected the spot on yonder cemetery hill. The site, as well as the burial ground was the gift of

Henry Depue, whose daughter, Mrs. Mary Monroe, is still living, having been for 67 years a member of this church, her name now standing first on the roll.

Then there was no village of Romulus, not even a postoffice here, until 1825, when it was moved here from the John Sayre place on Seneca lake. There were only two or three log houses here, and a log school house where the Hinkley House now stands, and the children played in the thick woods opposite.

From 1802 to 1807 there were occasional services held in private houses, barns and school houses. In the absence of a pastor, sermons were read. Many dated their conversion to the occasional visits of the missionary. August 18th, 1807, Presbytery convened to ordain and install Mr. Charles Mosher. The services were held in the grove near the old red house. Having no temple made with hands, the solemn stillness of the forest was broken by the voice of prayer uttering the words of consecration. A most touching service. A little church leaning on the arm of God. An undershepherd sent to watch over, feed and instruct the flock, and in the leafy temple, no barrier between man and Jehovah, pastor and people mutually pledged themselves to each other in the Lord. The church then had only 27 members, and these very poor. Still Mr. Mosher was settled on a salary of $300, and the original owner of the section appropriated one hundred acres of land to the first settled minister of this church, and it fell to Mr. Mosher. Thus he lived without foreign aid. The wives and daughters of the parishioners brought their spinning wheels and spun their pastor's wool, and rumor says, added some of their own.

Those were happy days. In winter the farmers drew enormous quantities of wood from the forest, sufficient for the year's supply. Some of you have seen those old apple trees which Mr. Mosher planted 85 years ago; a son of his, a clergyman, is now living in Los Angeles, Cal. When he came, efforts were made to build a church, but it was not until Oct. 22, 1809, that it was dedicated. The pastor preached the sermon founded on Isaiah 56:7, "For my house shall be called a house of prayer for all people." The house was not then completed, temporary seats and pulpit

being used. Years after they improved the building, but it was always a cold house, on a bleak hill side. Foot stoves were used in cold weather, the women wore thick woolen hoods and the men large red handkerchiefs during service. When bitterly cold, services were held at Henry Depue's. June 18, 1809, it is recorded, "$1.48 was collected for the education of poor but pious youth for the ministry."

In 1810 the sexton was to have seven dollars a year to take care of the meeting house which "he was to wash twice a year, and to sweep it once a month." It was ordered that "all the preachin done in this town shall be done at the meeting house." It was difficult to build the church, there was little money, no market, and many paid their subscriptions in pork, wheat, and corn, the coin of those days.

The people made great sacrifices to attend church. Women walked four and five miles; people came on horseback from Fayette. One of the elders, John Williams, lived near Canoga. Modern easy carriages were unknown, and the corduroy roads would have been too rough for their use. Such men as the Flemings' brought their own and their neighbors families in large lumber wagons, not only on the Sabbath, but to prayer meetings. They came early in the morning and stayed until the shades of evening crept on.

The sermons were long but the people did not seem to become weary. So regular were those families at church, that it is a legend which probably is true, that one Sabbath when the Flemings' were providentially detained from church, their horses were missed from the pasture and for hours could not be found, but finally were discovered under the church shed standing as quietly as if tied in their accustomed stalls. Not only was the habit of church attendance impressed upon the entire household but also upon their horses.

During the seven years of Mr. Mosher's ministry 110 were added to the church, mostly converted under his preaching. Mr. Mosher was well educated, better than most of the ministers of that day. The cause which led to his dismission possesses his-

toric interest. I have it from one who was a participator in those scenes. It was during the war of 1812; horsemen were riding through the country, rousing the people to guard themselves against the British and the Indians. An ardent Federalist, he preached against the government for continuing the war. A fast day had been appointed, and services were held at the church. Among the audience were many whose sons and fathers were in the American army. In his sermon he earnestly opposed the war.

The people were excited and carried the matter too far, for as they left the church the expression "Tory doctrine!" "Tory doctrine!" was heard on all sides. It is well known that New England opposed this war and Mr. Mosher being from that country sympathized with its ideas. This people was on the frontier and every moment liable to attack, and their property to be destroyed. no wonder they were excited, and apprehensive for their firesides and their families.

Both sides were hasty, some of his warm friends turned against him and he resigned. After leaving here, he faithfully served the churches of Genoa, Clyde, Junius, and Oaks' Corners. While at Junius he was invited to preach in Elmira and undertook the journey on horseback. On the way he was overtaken by a terrible rain storm and could find no shelter until he reached Irelandville, near Watkins, where he dried his clothes and spent the night. He contracted a severe cold that developed into pneumonia which ended his life in five days; he died Nov. 5, 1828. None of his family could reach there until after his decease. He was buried near the place of his death. He was a good man, full of Christian zeal, abundant in labors, and his works follow him.

The next year, 1815, Rev. Moses Young, of New Jersey, was ordained and installed pastor. He had studied Theology with Dr. Axtell, of Geneva. For nine years he was the devoted pastor, until his death in 1824. This was his first and only settlement. During his ministry 231 united with the church. In 1823 occurred the greatest revival this church ever saw. During his pastorate, communion seasons were regularly appointed. The Sabbath School was instituted, and the social meeting of the church, has ever since been held on Friday evening in honor of his

memory, his death occuring on that day of the week. Mr. Young had a strong mind and ardent piety. His preaching was plain and pointed. He could reprove sin without giving offense. He was earnest. Wintry winds and drifting snows could not hinder his work.

When the great revival commenced, Mr. Young was getting discouraged in his work, just ready to resign his charge, and just then the cloud, big with mercy drops, burst upon the parish. He died Oct. 15, 1824. Dr. Axtell, of Geneva, preached his funeral sermon from the words, "For I am in a strait betwixt two, having a desire to depart and be with Christ, which is far better."

He rests on yonder hillside. His ministry was short and blessed, and many of the subjects of his christian service have been known to the speaker, and oh what true, loyal saints they have been!

Rev. Morris Barton was ordained and installed Dec. 21, 1825. This was his only pastorate and it continued a little over twenty years. During this period 324 were added to the church, four revivals being enjoyed, viz: In 1826, 1831, 1836 and 1842. Their history is interesting but time forbids us to narrate it today. During this pastorate the present church edifice was built, being dedicated in Feb. 1838.

To secure funds for its erection, Messrs. John Smith, John D. Coe, John Fleming and John Pruden circulated the subscription and John Pruden, John Smith and Joseph Wyckoff constituted the building committee. The total cost reached nearly $6,000. Mr. Barton preached the last sermon in the old church founded upon Habakkuk 2:11. The present church building is better located than was its predecessor and will ever be a worthy monument to those earnest, noble, godly men, who labored so hard for its erection.

Mr. Barton was a man of strong mind and will, a man of great natural ability, his sermons well rounded, his illustrations striking, his delivery dramatic. He possessed much oratorical genius, and was a born leader. He resigned in February, 1846, and dwelt in this region until his death Feb. 13, 1857. His remains rest in our cemetery.

Rev. Edward Lord, commenced his labors here, soon after Mr. Barton resigned, and was ordained and installed pastor, Oct. 20. 1847. He labored here about five and one-half years and received fifty-nine into the church. He was a thoroughly good man, prudent, earnest, zealous, and the friend of all. One revival occurred in 1849, the interest largely centering about the school house in the Johnson district. Elders Daniel D. Johnson and Isaiah W. Smith entered the church during this pastorate. Mr. Lord is still living, though advanced in years.

He was followed by Rev. Peter S. VanNest, D. D., who labored three years, and nine then united with the church During this pastorate, the parsonage was built, and he was the first occupant. After serving many churches in the West he died Sept. 21, 1893, at Lake Geneva, Wis., being 80 years of age.

He was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Rosenkrans, who ministered to the people five years, and admitted forty-eight into the church. Elders Lyman E. Jacobus and Peter Wyckoff came into the church during this period. One precious revival was enjoyed in 1858. He died of cancer at Onondaga Valley, N. Y., soon after his resignation here.

Rev. Charles B. Dey was installed July 1, 1862, and remained two and one-half years and received eleven into the church. He now resides in Springfield, Mass.

Rev. James C. Smith commenced his labors in 1865, and continued until 1869. There were nineteen additions to the church. He was a straight-forward, upright man, a true man of God. He died in Marathon, N. Y., March 24, 1876.

Rev. William A. Simkins succeeded and continued here two years and three months. During the time twenty-eight united with the church. A man of great ability, a fine scholar and orator. He had many warm friends. He is now supposed to be living in Salina, Kansas.

The tenth pastor, Rev. J. Wilford Jacks, commenced his services here May 1, 1872, and was ordained and installed August 27 of the same year. During this pastorate three hundred and thirty have been received into the church. During the same pe-

riod many improvements have been made to the church property, its interior has been remodelled, furnaces introduced, walks and grounds improved, and a neat and commodious chapel has been erected and furnished.

Notice, that the pulpit of this church has never been long vacant, and during the entire period of its existence, over ninety-two years, it has only had ten pastors and six of them were ordained and commenced their ministry here. To summarize, this church has had ten pastors, forty-one elders, fourteen deacons, ninety-four trustees, and over twelve hundred members.

This church has had much to do with the history of this town, and when you remember the strong men who have constituted its eldership, you can see it has a record of which it need not be ashamed. The names of the Flemings, the Marvins, Whitehead, Doremus, Conkling, Garrigus, Baldridge, Wade, Pruden, Smith, Gurnee, Brown, Pinkerton, Ogden, Covert, Smalley, Swezy and Hunt, would be a credit to any church in the land, and many other names that appear in the Congregational annals will not perish.

Future historians will deal justly with the strong, faithful men of the present, who to-day are exerting so potent an influence not only in the church, but also in public affairs.

Look about to-day and you cannot find a single one who participated in the organization of this church. In 1854 the last of these noble souls passed from earth. Ninety-two years of service, the books of heaven alone can tell, how great has been the influence of this church, in the organization of society and in the prosperity of the town. Their interests from the outset have been closely intertwined; and had it not been for its churches and for Christianity itself, we believe this town would not occupy the high rank it does. Yea, without Christianity and the christian's God, this fair region would still be a wilderness, roamed over only by savages.

God has been gracious to us, both as a town and a church. "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us." May our progress ever ascend, and our efforts ever be exerted, to build up and sustain the

church, which is as dear to its great Head as is the apple of His Eye. Then shall the achievements, the blessings of the next century, be even greater than those of the past, then shall our true golden age lie *before* rather than *behind* us, and the prayers and the efforts of our godly ancestry will not have been offered in vain.

The officers of the church to-day are: Elders, Daniel D. Johnson, Isaiah W. Smith, Peter Wyckoff, Lyman E. Jacobus, William A. Warne, John V. R. Clark, Andrew S. Long, Luther S. Vail, Frank S. Adair. Deacons, David R. Ambrose, Clinton A. Warne. Trustees, Andrew S. Long, Amos P. Miller, Henry C. Lisk, Esq., Clarkson Warne, Luther S. Vail, John V. R. Clark. Chorister, Pierson Jacobus. Organist, Mrs. L. E. Jacobus. Sexton, Joseph H. Snook.

This church has furnished many ministers of the gospel. Rev. Messrs. William Bridgman, Elihu Marvin, Charles C. Carr, Samuel S. Fleming, Francis Hendricks, Peter W. Emens, Isaac Jacobus, H. Bradley Sayre, and Rev. Walter S. Peterson was also here ordained.

The present membership of the church is about 270 communicants. This church has furnished elders for many other Presbyterian churches. John Vorhees, Pontiac, Mich.; Josiah Jacobus, Bellona, N. Y.; Cyrus Brockway, Wolcott, N. Y.; Charles Mosher Fleming, Pine River, Mich.; Dr. Mather Marvin, Lodi, Mich.; Ebenezer Conkling, Horseheads, N. Y.; John Fleming, Albion, Mich.; Jarvis Fleming, Adrian, Mich.; Fleming McMath, Dover, Mich.; David Garrigus, Adrian, Mich.; Thomas Sample, John Mead, Tunis L. Dey, George Merkel, West Fayette, N. Y.; John H. Dey, Pelham Manor, N. Y.; John G. Crane, Ypsilanti, Mich.; Albert V. B. Dey, Waukesha, Wis.; Robert G. Smith, Waterloo, N. Y.; Rathbun J. Hunt, Trumansburg, N. Y.; Charles R. King, Esq., Rochester, N. Y., (Third Church); Edward P. Salyer, Dunkirk, N. Y.; Edmund Doughty, Aurora, N. Y.

ADDENDA.—In the history of this town, the able compiler has referred to the many eminent clergymen, physicians, lawyers, and business men, who have found their birth place in this town, but we regard it a privilege to add the name of one who has attained a leading place in journalism, being at the head of one of the prominent religious papers of the Presbyterian church. Mr. John H. Dey, was born June 28, 1826, on Military Lot No. 50, in the western part of the present town of Varick. His parents, Peter L. Dey and Mrs. Rebecca (Steele) Dey, were both members of the Presbyterian church in this place, until the organization of the church at West Fayette, and their son, John H. Dey, was baptized in the old church of Romulus. His mother died in 1832. At fourteen years of age the son went to live with the late Ira Merrill, of Geneva, at that time the publisher of the *Courier*. Before he had spent ten years in that village, he had become editor and joint proprietor of that paper. Two years, he then spent in the printing department of Derby and Miller, Auburn. In 1853 he became publisher and at times editor of the Genesee *Evangelist*, at Rochester until in 1857, that paper was consolidated with the American *Presbyterian*, Philadelphia. A little later this paper was purchased by the New York *Evangelist*, and Mr. Dey has been connected with the latter paper ever since, more than thirty-six years. Faithful in little, much has been entrusted to his never wearying hands.

Rev. Jedediah Chapman, the founder of this church, was the father of Presbyterianism in this region. Born in Connecticut, educated at Yale College, he came from New Jersey to Geneva in 1800, being commissioned by the General Assembly as a missionary on the northwestern frontier. He lived largely in the saddle and in the homes of the people, looking up and gathering into folds the scattered sheep of the wilderness. Beside all other duties his home was a training school in which young men were educated for the ministry. In 1813 he entered into rest and his remains found sepulture in the Pultney street cemetery of Geneva. His best monument is the Presbyterian Church in Western New York.

"THE WATERLOO LIBRARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY."

Responded to by Hon. Samuel R. Welles, its president, as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT:—

The Waterloo Historical Society instructed me, to congratulate the town of Romulus, upon its reaching its centennial, and I wish to add my personal congratulations, that the citizens of the town are so successfully and gloriously celebrating the event.

Citizens of Romulus: One hundred years ago the resident of the town of Romulus, was a citizen of Onondaga county. Prior to that year, the occupants of the same soil owed allegiance to Albany, Tryon or Herkimer county. In 1799, a change in county lines gave the town to Cayuga; in 1800 Romulus surrendered a portion of her territory to form the new town of Fayette; in 1804, when Seneca county was created from Cayuga, Romulus came within the limits of the new county; in 1830, she was again divided to make the new town of Varick. Formed into towns the same year, Romulus and her sister town of Ovid, are well entitled to a celebration of their 100th birthday, and like the Roman matron can point with pride to their children and say, "these are my jewels," for not only the eight remaining towns in the county, but several in the counties of Wayne, Tompkins and Schuyler, were taken from Romulus or Ovid. Well may Romulus call home her scattered children and at the old hearthstone fan from the embers the memories of "auld lang syne"—live for a day in the past, and shutting out disturbing care, and resting from weary toil, enjoy for a brief space, the soothing quiet of pleasant retrospection and live over again school boy days and boyhood life.

The date of your centennial is propitious, and the sentiment it invokes, accords with the spirit of the times. It comes in the last decade of the nineteenth century, when the common thought of humanity turns to the past, and at Time's Mile Stone, looks back over the paths traversed during the one hundred years, scans the landmarks, estimates the distances, and wisely gathers up the experiences of the past. This and similar Centennial Commemorations, have the effect to draw out and mass together for preser-

vation, important historical facts and data, and such observances cannot fail to keep alive an interest in, and love for, home and State and country, forming, nourishing and perfecting the strongest and purest patriotism, the State's best reliance in time of need.

The same sentiment which has brought about this day's event, actuated those who took the first measures toward the formation of the Waterloo Historical Society. The few who organized the effort, became more interested as the work progressed, and interested others. Soon friends appeared and material aid began to be offered. The result is pretty well known. The society has the cordial support of an interested and generous public, an elegant library and building, a bright prospect for increasing and lasting usefulness. I speak of the Waterloo Historical Society, to bring me to the expression of the belief, that if you persevere in the work you have initiated, continue your historical researches, gather and preserve local records, note passing events, interest will increase, accessions will be rapidly made to your numbers, and you will soon have a Historical Society, which will be a source of increasing pleasure and satisfaction to all the residents of your grand old town.

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## "WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE."

Responded to by Hon. Francis O. Mason, of Geneva, as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND CITIZENS:

It is, I am sure, a matter for mutual regret, that Judge Hadley, the honored President of the Willard State Hospital Board, is not present to speak for the Institution he has so faithfully presided over these many years.

Having been, for over twenty years, associated with him in service upon this board, I am glad, since he is not here, to supply as well as I can, his place, by some words to commemorate this noble charity of the State of New York.

I confess, that when I first saw this sentiment upon your programme to-day, I was a little puzzled to understand how Willard

State Hospital could be logically associated with an observance of the Romulus Centennial. It is sometimes said that the courts reach after jurisdiction. This occurs, where it seems as if something ought to be done, and nobody else has authority to do it. And, if it seems a little like reaching after jurisdiction, for Romulus to claim something more than a geographical interest in Willard State Hospital, it may be due to the feeling that something ought to be said on behalf of this great philanthropy, and it behooves Romulus to move in the matter. There is certainly, as I now see, an appropriateness in this, since Romulus shares with her sister town of Ovid, the honor of having this Hospital located within her boundry. The theme is a noble one, as all that is humane, and helpful to the friendless, is noble. It is full of a sad, a pathetic interest.

Until within the present century, there has probably been no unfortunate condition of mankind less relieved by the wisdom, or more aggravated by the ignorance of mankind, than that of the insane.

For hundreds, aye, thousands of years, insanity was not known as a disease, but as the result of demoniacal possession. Its victims were therefore, treated not as unfortunate, but as vicious, and devilish. They were subjected to neglect, torture, bound in chains, whipped, and subjected to almost every form of maltreatment that the ingenuity of man could invent. If there be a page of human history over which mankind ought to weep, over its ignorance, it is surely this.

At last, the lamp of science illumined this dark abode of ignorance and superstition, the theory of incarnate devilship was abandoned, philanthropy took the place of cruelty, and the insane came gradually to be considered entitled to more considerate treatment.

In 1865, the State of New York had but one Asylum for the insane, maintained by the State. This was full. It was deemed more important to have insanity in its first stage treated here, and as those cases arrived, those who had been insane for a year or more, were returned to the only place there had yet been provided for them, the poor-houses of the counties.

For years, the medical profession, as well as philanthropic men outside that profession, had been urging upon the Legislature a better provision for the insane poor.

Dr. Sylvester D. Willard, then Secretary of the State Medical Society, was appointed by the Legislature in 1864, to visit the various poor-houses in the State, and ascertain the condition in which this class was found. His report was made to the Legislature in 1865.

The horrible condition in which the insane poor of the State was found by this investigation impelled the Legislature to pass the act for the creation of the Willard Asylum for the Insane. It was not designed for the acute insane, they were still to be cared for by their friends, or by the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica. Its particular purpose was to provide for the care of the insane poor, those who had been lingering in filth for years in the poor-houses of the State. Before this time, the well-to-do insane had been taken care of by their friends, or in the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica. The poor insane had been treated like other poor, and confined in the poor houses.

Here these wretched people were, having for attendants other paupers, sane perhaps, but in many instances depraved by vice, cold, sordid, selfish from poverty, utterly incapable of taking care of themselves, employed to oversee and apply moral and physical means of restraint for the *insane poor*.

The purpose of the Willard Asylum for the insane, was to provide for this wretched class, a place where they could be properly treated with reference to their comfort and if possible, also their recovery. At the date of this report, there were of this class in the poor houses over 1300.

It was an experiment, its underlying idea was that the insane poor should no longer be left to the county authorities to care for, but that they should be regarded and treated as the wards of the State. Humane as was this object, it has not been pursued without opposition. For years, large numbers of our people failed to appreciate their duties toward this wretched class, and allowed an unsympathetic and paltry economy to interfere with, and obstruct

the progress of this humane reform. But gradually the great object lesson taught at Willard, began to be persuasive with the people. The Asylum at Binghamton for the same class followed in 1879, and in the year 1890, the Legislation of the State provided for the care of all insane poor in State Hospitals.

It would be unjust to hundreds of philanthropic men and women in this State, to claim that the credit for this consummation should be wholly given to Willard State Hospital. But that here, the attempt to work out this problem was begun; here, under the able management of Dr John B. Chapin, and his successors, it was made successful, so that its success became the unanswerable argument with philanthropists, for the provision by the State, for the care of all its insane poor. Here the friends of humanity from distant states, came to witness this success, and catch inspiration for repeating it in their own. Here the practicability of the problem was worked out, and from here has gone forth an influence; and here been found an example, by which the people of this great State have been educated in their duties to this unfortunate class, and led to provide for their care, as becomes a people pretending to a Christian civilization.

When we contrast the condition of the insane poor, as it was in the poor-houses at the time the Willard Asylum Act was passed, and behold them now comfortably housed, given wholesome food, clean beds, good air, well lighted apartments, kind attendants, good medical service, and hundreds of them contentedly employed on the farm, and in various mechanical industries, and those too weak for that, daily given a pleasant walk in the open air, cared for by suitable attendants; see a gratifying percentage of them every year recovering their reason, and clothed in their right mind, returning to their homes and families; surely this great philanthropy must command with the people of Romulus, their heartiest sympathy and good will.

Mr. President, we are living in an age of great mental activity. Commercial activities, industrial activities, political activities, educational activities, are organized as they have never been before. We have accomplished so much by organization, that we have come to believe that almost everything can be run by machinery.

The movements of those having charge of the insane cannot be well directed by machinery. The methods, cannot be machine methods: they must have the element of human sympathy and personal discretion, which cannot be manufactured.

Let us all remember, that it it is not enough to found these institutions, and pay our taxes for their support. We must not relax our interest, in the way they are administered. Let us at all times, make sure that this unfortunate class has ample opportunity to communicate with friends: that men of high character and kindly feeling are selected as the more immediate governors of these institutions; that through them the inmates shall have abundant avenues of making their wants and complaints known to their friends; and if without friends, then to the world; that officialism shall not by machinery eliminate the element of human sympathy from their administration; that the humane purpose that caused them to be built, may continue to dominate their management, and make them what they were designed to be, Hospitals for the relief and cure of insanity, where kindness shall take the place of cruelty, care the place of neglect, hope the place of despair, and comfort the place of suffering.

The people of Romulus can feel none other than an honest pride in this noble institution, situated in their midst. To them it means a variety of material advantages. From them, it has the right to expect the most hearty co-operation for its continued usefulness. Will they not always feel it a paramount duty, to see to it, that nothing shall be permitted in the administration of their municipal affairs, calculated to interfere with the discipline, which ought to be there maintained, or to impair the efficiency of its humane administration?

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"THE PRESS."

Responded to by Charles T. Andrews, Esq., editor of the *Courier*, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

"THE CLERGY."

Response by Rev. Edwin H. Dickinson of Seneca Falls. The address having been extemporaneous, and no copy thereof having been secured, the following extract therefrom, is appendend from the *Geneva News Letter*:

"The reverend gentleman said he voiced the congratulations of the clergy, to this beautiful town. Its progress in the one hundred years past, was largely aided by the clergy, who had in return been aided by the people. The relations of the people to the clergy and of the clergy to the people, were likened to the rain and the forest. 'Little rain, little forest; little forest, little or no rain.' He referred to two pastors of Romulus, whose services were invaluable to the town. Dr. Willers, father of the historical orator of to-day, who preached for sixty-two years in Bearytown. He was a man of marvelous memory and indefatigable earnestness. He has left his impress for good, permanently on the town. The Chairman of the Executive Committee (Rev. Mr. Jacks), was referred to as another, whose popularity was not bounded by this district. He was the stated clerk of the Geneva Presbytery and one of the two stated clerks of the great New York Synod. He was an ecclesiastical lawyer of rare ability, who 'helps' his less experienced clerical friends in ecclesiastical lore."

"THE LEGAL PROFESSION."

Response by Col. John J. VanAllen, of Watkins.

"THE MEDICAL PROFESSION."

Responded to by Dr. Elias Lester, of Seneca Falls, as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I am sure that I feel very grateful for the honor of representing the Medical Association of Seneca County, at this Centennial of one of its most flourishing towns, and thank the committee for remembering the medical profession at such a time. The hundred years past, have given progress to medicine and surgery, as well as to agriculture, science and the arts.

It is not my intention to give in these brief remarks, a history of the profession for the past hundred years, nor to note the great progress in medical science during this period. I am a great believer in medical societies, in concerted action for the advancement of scientific research. I believe there is a great future before the human race, and I see a time within the next century, when things will be far different from what they are now.

* * * * * * *

I look forward to the time when every detail of city arrangements, the pavements, the drainage, everything will be arranged by the concerted action and combined wisdom of the medical profession. I look forward to the time, when every detail of dress, instead of being governed by idle and frivolous fashion, shall be determined by scientific principles,evolved from the wisdom of the medical profession.

When that time comes, Mr. President, there will be no necessity, any longer for armies or navies. Everything will be so arranged, on such wise, such solid, such complete plans and methods, that it will be absolute protection. And when that time does come, my honest conviction is, that this section, these beautiful fields, between these lovely lakes, will be the center and head of the affair, and thousands will congregate here, to restore their destroyed health and enjoy the full pleasure of a well spent life.

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Singing by Quartette.

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"OUR REVOLUTIONARY FATHERS AND PIONEER SETTLERS."

Response by E. P. Cole, Esq., as follows: *

MR. PRESIDENT:

What can I say of our Revolutionary fathers that has not been said by far more gifted tongues than mine? However, I can

*Mr. Cole was not present at the Celebration, and this address was not delivered, but the copy as previously prepared, has been furnished for publication.

say, had it not been for such men as Washington and John Hancock, and others of like character—men of honor, men of principle, men of action, ready to die, if need be, for what they believed to be the right—I feel that I can safely assert, had it not been for those noble men, and of those who have conscientiously endeavored to carry into execution the good examples they left us, and the useful lessons they taught us, such an occasion as we celebrate to-day, could not have been. Therefore, to the memory of those who have "gone before," I would add my tribute of praise to the good works they performed, and the rich legacy they left us.

I feel proud of the fact that my great-grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier, and was one of the first, if not the very first, white man to settle in the town of Ovid. In the fall of the year, 1788, Peter Smith visited the "lake country," as this region was at that time called. He built a rude hut, out of what at one time had been an Indian wigwam. With sharp sticks he dug up the earth, and sowed thereon some wheat. He then dragged it in with brush. His work being completed, he returned to his home in Bucks county, Penn. On account of sickness, he was not able to bring his wife to their pioneer home until the month of July of the following year, 1789. With him came David Wisner, who, settled in Romulus, and, by the way, was what they called in those days a "parson."

After building a commodious log cabin, Mr. Wisner returned to Pennsylvania, and there purchased a team of oxen and some corn. When he returned with the supplies, he found that Peter Smith had neighbors, the Dunlaps, Wilsons, Fassetts, and other early settlers of Ovid.

As we look over this lovely country to-day, it seems scarcely possible, that one hundred years ago, it was covered by native forests, a wilderness inhabited by the savage red men, the Arabs of America; and where once stood the wigwam, in many instances, now stand beautiful farm houses, inhabited by an intelligent and refined population. As I look about me, I see fathers and mothers, whose blossoming heads tell of many years of earnest labor, in bringing our country up to its present high standard. Permit me to welcome you, as the victors on many a hard fought field. We

recognize the fact, that you cleared away the timber region, and made the country to blossom as the rose. You, gentlemen of ripe years, can well say, times have changed since we were boys. No anniversary meetings in those days, no time for any; hay all cut with hand scythes; grain all cut with cradle. Why, the young men of to-day hardly know a grain cradle when they see one! An incident is related of a young man from the city seeking employment. When asked if he could cradle, he blushingly replied: "Yes, but I would rather work out of doors."

There was very little dairying, in the early days, in this county. Then nearly all the cows were found roughing it in the snows, and unprotected from the cold winds of winter. Said one of the old pioneers: "I remember the time when butter sold for eight cents a pound, if it was good. Cheese making for market began when I was a boy. It was full-cream, and in the fall the season's make was packed in barrels or casks and sent to New York, where it was sold for from three to four cents per pound. The price of farm labor was fifty cents per day and board." Grandfather and grandmother can well say, "Times have changed since we were young." We are living in a time when the farm laborer gets double the wages he did in early days; the farmer gets double the income from his farm; yet I fear there is more indebtedness and less money saved now than in the days of "Auld Lang Syne." Why is it? The question can be answered at least in part. If our parents or grandparents of fifty or seventy-five years ago were to enter one of our modern houses to-day, and see our floors covered with costly carpets or rugs, pictures and bric-a-brac adorning the walls, luxurious chairs and sofas, book-cases filled with beautiful books, instruments of music, our dining-tables set with the endless variety of china and glass, napkins and the multiplicity of silver knives, forks and spoons, they would believe we were all possessed of great wealth; but I think I can tell what they would say, and it would be something like this; that we were living in a more extravagant style than we could afford. Had it been possible for our early settlers, and they had allowed themselves the luxuries we enjoy, and feel are actually necessary, they would not have been able to have left us the good homes,

the fine farms we possess to-day. But our goodly heritage means something. It means hard labor, privation, strict economy, prudence and thrift of those "gone before," that we, the children of to-day, might enjoy the reward of their toil.

To the young men and women who live in the country, let me say: you are engaged in the oldest and most noble occupation of man. Ever keep this fact before you. Agriculture is the mother of us all. Agriculture feeds, to a great extent it clothes us. Without it, we should have no manufactures, we should have no commerce. "These great industries stand together like monuments—the largest in the centre, and the largest is agriculture."

The march of progress is irresistible. We cannot stay it. We must either join the procession or be left hopelessly in the rear. In this progressive age, the grain cradle gives place to the modern self-binder. The scythe hangs rusting on the tree, while the mowing machine lays low the grassy meadows. The hum of the threshing machine is heard where we used to hear the dull thud of the flail. By these things are we taught the meaning of the Divine words: "Old things have passed away, and all things have become new."

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"THE LADIES."

Responded to by Rev. Dr. N. Beall Remick, of Geneva, as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FRIENDS:

"The best of the wine at the last of the feast!" That is to say, if I may be allowed poetic license: The ladies, though last on to-day's programme, are always first in our hearts!

In inviting me to stand here, and respond to this sentiment, you have conferred upon me a distinguished honor. For who cares to speak of Indians, or Statesmen, or Poets, or Clergymen, or of all of them combined, when he can, for a few moments, pay his respects to the ladies? As fifty years in Europe are better than a cycle in Cathay, so simply to make one's bow to the ladies is a greater privilege than to spend many hours in sounding the praises of the men. Despite the golden achievements of your

distinguished men, in the various walks of life, their ineffectual light pales before the radiance and heroism of your honorable women, of whom Seneca County has had, and has, not a few. Would that time permitted me to recall their names and recite some of their deeds!

"The bravely dumb that did their deed,
And scorned to blot it with a name."

From the earliest period of your history to the present moment, the greatest glory of Romulus has not been its fertile farms, its superb location midway between the lakes, its metropolitan journalists, or its well-known statesmen and ministers, but rather its mothers, its wives, its sisters and its sweethearts.

"And were they young, or were they growing old,
Or ill, or well,
Or lived in poverty, or had much gold?
No one can tell.
Only one thing is known of them: they were
Faithful and true
Disciples of the Lord, and strong through prayer
To save and do."

Why sirs, Seneca County would be a waste, howling wilderness, and you could not be here to-day to boast of your stalwart ancestry, had it not been for the ladies. And as for this delightful Centennial celebration itself, will you not admit that, despite the labors of the Committee of Arrangements, despite all the eloquence of the day and the presence of eminent men, it would be a dismal failure, were it not for the smiles and hospitality of the ladies? Why, Mr. Chairman, I doubt whether we would want to go to heaven, unless we believed that *most of the angels were ladies*! And as for Romulus, I am sure we would not be willing to stay here for a day, unless *most of the ladies were angels!* I agree with the sentiment of a writer in an old number of the *Atlantic Monthly*. He had traveled around the world several times and seen everything in Art and Nature worth seeing; and this is his conclusion: "For more than twenty years, I have in vain searched through the world, for an emotion of sublimity, such as has been given one, by the faith and devotion of a woman's soul."

But the hour admonishes me to make my remarks, like time, short; and like my theme, sweet. Hence, again thanking you for the hospitalities of this memorable day, I close with this sentiment: MAY GOD BLESS THE WOMEN, AND MAY THE WOMEN ALWAYS LOVE THE MEN!

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The interest in the exercises was well maintained throughout, and to the end of the lengthy programme, which was finished at six o'clock P. M., when the meeting adjourned, after the singing of the Long Metre Doxology, by the Quartette, in which the audience joined, and with the Benediction, pronounced by Rev. J. Wilford Jacks.

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## CONCLUSION.

At the close of the Historical Address, on motion of Hon. George S. Conover, of Geneva, seconded by Dr. Myron D. Blaine of the same place, the meeting requested the Executive Committee to publish the proceedings connected with the Centennial, and the exercises thereat.

It is a matter of regret to the Executive Committee, that having failed to secure the services of a stenographer, a portion of the addresses, delivered extempore, cannot be published herewith.

During the course of the exercises, Secretaries Andrew S. Long and Richard M. Steele, read a number of letters from invited guests, regretting inability to attend the celebration, of which several are here subjoined:

### FROM HON. AMOS O. OSBORN.

WATERVILLE, N. Y., MAY 30, 1894.

GENTLEMEN:—Your invitation to attend the Centennial of the Organization of the Town of Romulus, is received. I thank you much for the compliment, suggested as it probably is, by my publishing the narrative of Luke Swetland's captivity for one whole year in the town, then the Indian Kendaia, and the English Appletown. I would like very much to be present, but presume I shall be unable to do so.

The associations of this occasion will render the celebration exceptionally interesting and the festivities will of course correspond. I wonder if Luke's "place of convenient retirement by the side of the lake under the high cliff of rocks" where he spent the first Wednesday in every month in private fasting, and prayer and meditation, can be identified. It would be a great satisfaction to know.

Thanking you again for the invitation, I remain,

Truly Yours,

AMOS O. OSBORN.

## FROM HON. PETER A. DEY.

*Iowa Board of Railroad Commissioners:*
DESMOINES, MAY 17, 1894.

DEAR SIR:—On my return from Washington, yesterday, I found an invitation from the Committee, to attend the Centennial Celebration of the Organization of the Town of Romulus, but will be compelled to decline the same. I do this with regret, as many of my earliest and most agreeable recollections cluster around what was the old town of Romulus.

My maternal grandfather followed his elder brother, Benjamin Dey, from Preakness, New Jersey, in 1801, to Seneca County, and settled on the farm formerly owned by H. T. E. Foster, in Fayette, on the Lake Road, some four or five miles south of the foot of Seneca Lake. My father, who was a tanner, came from New York City, (where he was in the employ of the Lorrilard Brothers), in 1806, and in partnership with his Uncle Benjamin, built a tannery about two miles from West Fayette Presbyterian Church, on the road leading south. All my father's children were born there. He was Supervisor of the town of Romulus, and after the division in 1830, was elected Supervisor of the town of Varick.

He left the tannery in the fall of 1830, and moved to Seneca Falls, where he died November 14, 1851, his Uncle David, dying in Varick, a few months before, in the same year, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years.

Although young when I left, the old tannery was always a pleasant place to me, and in driving by in the last few years, I could not but feel badly, that every vestige of tan bark had disappeared, that the old brick school house had been succeeded by a frame one, and the old home had lost many of its old time features. In attempting to trace the members of the Dey family, I found their places largely occupied by others and the old homes that were established in the last or early in the present century, by the original Dey families, occupied by strangers.

I shall always retain a warm feeling for the old county, and the old town, and trust that its sons and its daughters, may always maintain the high standard of the past.

Very Respectfully Yours,
PETER A. DEY.

## FROM JUDGE REUBEN C. LEMMON.

*Court of Common Pleas:*
TOLEDO, OHIO, MAY 26, 1894.

HON. DIEDRICH WILLERS:

DEAR SIR:—Your kind favor was duly received. I delayed answering, hoping to be able to be with the good people of Romulus on the occasion of their assemblage to commemorate the organization of the town. I shall not, however, be able to leave my work here, at that time, and must content myself with a letter of regret. That you will have a pleasant time, I cannot doubt.

Many events which have long been treasured in the silent chambers of the memory, will be uncovered and again brought forth to interest you. That the occasion may be instructive and in all respects pleasant, we will assume. Should you be able to gather the history of families that have lived in Romulus, and those who have gone thence out to other States, and thus trace the diverging channels of life, the varying ambitions and activities which have been developed from that small community, it would interest us all. I shall be pleased to hear, that you have made it a day and an occasion of happiness.

I remember well your father, and recall his form and features, as I met

him nearly sixty years ago, when he served as Inspector of the Common Schools of Varick. I recall his examination of the school, then kept in the old log school house, situate between Lemmon's and Caton's Corners, on the stage road. Your father put this question to me: "How much is nineteen times nineteen, do it in your head?" It took me some time to do it, and then he explained, by showing how I might have saved labor, by taking nineteen ten times, doubling that, and then subtracting nineteen. I have never forgotten this, and it taught me a useful practical lesson.

Very Truly Yours,

R. C. LEMMON.

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FROM ALBERT V. B. DEY, ESQ. (A grandson of Dr. Philip Dey).

WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN, JUNE 7, 1894.

REV. J. W. JACKS, Dear Sir:—I received some time ago, an invitation to attend the Centennial Celebration of the town of Romulus. I am much obliged to the Committee for the invitation, and as myself and my departed wife, and all my children, were born in the once town of Romulus, it is only natural that I am very much interested in all that pertains to that beautiful country between the Lakes.

As one grows old, the memory of the past is the one great pleasure of life, and as I am now nearing the alloted time given to man, my thoughts often turn back to the old home; to the old school house where sorrowful as well as happy hours were spent; to the old Romulus church, where we gathered to worship God. All honor to those sturdy old pioneers, who, axe in hand, hewed for themselves, homes in the then western "howling wilderness;" who built the school houses and the churches; who braved dangers to create what you now enjoy.

There are very many Romulus born children, and their descendants, living in this central part of our great country, in Michigan, in Illinois, and in Wisconsin, and even scattered along to the Pacific Coast. Sturdy men and women, who as a rule have so lived, as to bring honor and not a blush of shame to the good old town of Romulus.

My Uncle, Anthony Dey, built and carried on for many years, the tannery which was the first manufactory of any importance in the town, where early settlers took their beef skins to be made into leather and carried leather back to their homes, ready for the shoemaker to come and make shoes for the family. Time and change, however, has obliterated every mark of that once busy hive of industry. Country tanneries and country shoemakers have had their day and and are gone, and all those early settlers are gone, and in a very few years, it will be said of those who are now celebrating the one hundredth birthday of the town of Romulus—*gone.*

I regret, that it will not be possible for me to be with you in the flesh, as well as in the spirit, on the day you celebrate.

Yours Very Truly,

ALBERT V. B. DEY.

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FROM GENERAL WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

AUBURN, N. Y., JUNE 8, 1894.

DEAR SIR:—Permit me to thank your committee for their very cordial invitation to attend the Centennial Celebration of the town of Romulus. It would afford me much pleasure, to be present upon that very interesting occasion, were it possible for me to do so, but the annual meeting of the trustees of Wells College, called for the same day, will, I regret to say,

prevent. I feel an especial interest in your Centennial Meeting, because my mother, a daughter of the late Elijah Miller, had many relatives in your town.

Very Truly Yours,
WM. H. SEWARD.

FROM DR. WILLIAM H. EGLE, STATE LIBRARIAN.

*State Library of Pennsylvania:*
HARRISBURG, PA., MAY 11, 1894.

MY DEAR SIR:—I thank you very kindly in forwarding me an invitation to the Romulus Centennial, and I know of nothing I would enjoy more, than to be with you on that interesting occasion. At this writing, it is barely possible, that I may be able to be with you. My interest in the event, lies in the fact, that there were so many of our Pennsylvanians who went into that section of New York, prior to 1800, Scotch-Irish and German-Swiss. I know I should enjoy it very much, and if I find that I can attend, I will inform you later on. I trust that you will have a delightful meeting.

Yours with Sincere Regards,
WILLIAM H. EGLE.

FROM HON. WILLIAM NELSON.

*New Jersey Historical Society:*
PATTERSON, N. J., JUNE 2, 1894.

DEAR SIR:—In behalf of the New Jersey Historical Society, I thank you very much for your favor of May 21st ult, inclosing invitation to Centennial Celebration of the Organization of Romulus. The commemoration of such important events, indicates a proper sense of local pride and patriotism, on the part of the inhabitants of the town, characteristics that have always been conspicuous in the older settlements of New York State.

To me personally, the event is the more interesting, because of the connection of the Dey family with the settlement of Romulus. I have a number of papers relating to Dr. Philip Dey, who lived in this vicinity.

Colonel Richard Varick, was another prominent Jerseyman, conspicuous in the early history of Jersey City. With most cordial wishes for the success of your celebration, and for the future prosperity of the towns of Romulus and Varick, whose history is so closely connected with that of old New Jersey families,

I remain, Very Truly Yours,
WM. NELSON, Corresponding Secretary.

FROM PROF. WILLARD B. RISING.

*University of California, College of Chemistry:*
BERKELY, MAY 17, 1894.

DEAR SIR:—The circular sent out by your Committee, inviting me to take part in the Celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Organization of the town of Romulus, has reached me and I hasten to reply. I am sorry to say, that I cannot, by any possibility, be with you on that important occasion. My engagements require my presence in California, at the time fixed for your celebration.

I am glad that you are going to observe the day with fitting ceremon-

ies. A reunion which brings together friends, and neighbors, and kindred, to commemorate the deeds and struggles of their pioneer fore-fathers, is a good thing. The struggle for life is far easier for us, than it was for our good fathers, and we should not forget how goodly a heritage we have received from them. Let us hold their memories in grateful remembrance and try and prove ourselves worthy of such noble ancestors. I shall be with you in spirit, if not in the body. I wish you a grand success.

I am, Most Truly Yours,

W. B. RISING.

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## FROM EX-SUPERVISOR WILLIAM BURROUGHS.

MORGAN MILL, ERATH CO., TEXAS, JUNE 1, 1894.

GENTLEMEN :—I have your cordial invitation to attend the Centennial Celebration of the Organization of Romulus. Please accept my sincere thanks for the invitation, and my appreciation of your consideration. It would indeed, be gratifying to meet and greet the sons and daughters of old Romulus, on an occasion fraught with so many pleasing reminiscences of by-gone days. My sympathies are with you and the people, whom you represent, among whom are my kindred and former neighbors and friends, to most of whom I have sustained varied industrial, educational and official relations. It is with exceeding regret, that I have to decline your invitation, and limit myself at this distant standpoint, merely to the *contemplation* of the joyous re-union, which is to celebrate and crown a hundred eventful years of great historic interest.

Lost opportunities are seldom recovered. Realizing, that it is now or never, with many of us, in a Centennial sense, and that the next will be too late for us to celebrate, I have only to congratulate you, and through you, the good people of old Romulus, upon your one hundred years of wonderful progress, achievement, prosperity and domestic happiness.

For sixty-two years (1828-91) Romulus, and Seneca County, was the arena of my activities. I trust that the record of those years, will disclose some reminiscence, not wholly to be regretted. Romulus! beautiful in name, beautiful for situation; laved by the waters of two lakes, whose scenery, relative position, and general outline, have no equal, as exhibited on the map of the world. Within thy borders, on Cayuga's shore, I was rocked in childhood; in thy dear and sacred soil, repose the ashes of my ancestry, paternal and maternal. Romulus! for thy past history, I honor thee! What beauty and rural grandeur will another hundred years develop?

With affectionate regard for the work of one century, I give welcome and greeting to the dawn of the next.

I am, Yours Very Respectfully,

WM. BURROUGHS.

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Letters congratulatory and regretting inability to be in attendance, were also announced from Governor Roswell P. Flower, Albany, Hon. Charles W. Gillet, Addison, Hon. Charles Tracey, Albany, Hon. Wilson S. Bissell, Buffalo, Hon. Robert A. Maxwell, Batavia, Hon. Wm. P. Letchworth, Buffalo, Hon. George B. Bradley, Corning, Hon. Frederick Cook, Rochester, Hon. S.

Duncan Leverich, New York City, Hon. J. W. McMath, Bay City, Mich, Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, Utica, Hon. Eugene T. Chamberlain, Albany, Hon. T. M. Pomeroy, Auburn, Hon. David Cosad, Phelps, Gen'l J. Watts DePeyster, Tivoli, Gen'l Charles W. Darling, Utica, Gen'l Frank Chamberlain, Albany, Hon. John B. Linn, Bellefonte, Pa., Hon. H. Seymour, Jr., Marquette, Mich., Rev. Dr. W. M. Stryker, Clinton, Rev. Dr. W. M. Beauchamp, Baldwinsville, Rev. Dr. E. L. Frisbee, Aurora, Rev. Dr. Rufus S. Green, Elmira, Rev. W. C. Mosher, Pasadena, Cal., Rev. Dr. Lewis Halsey, Oswego, Rev. Dr. F. K. Levan, Wilkesbarre, Pa., Rev. Charles C. Carr, Horseheads, Rev. James Dougherty, Dansville, Rev. L. J. Gross, West Somerset, Rev. S. V. R. Marsh, Monongahela City, Pa., Rev. W. S. Peterson, Rapid City, North Dakota, Rev. David E. Blain, Seattle, Washington, B. L. Swetland, Mt. Vernon, Ohio, great grandson of Luke Swetland; Charles Blaine, Ithaca, Darwin C. Smalley, Bay City, Mich., John H. Dey, Thomas Terhune, Edward F. DeLancey, New York City, Charles A. Hawley, Seneca Falls, Henry A. Morgan, Aurora, Irving W. Coates, Shortsville, A. Ralph Serven, Washington, D. C., Howard L. Osgood, Rochester, George Tunnicliff, Galesburg, Illinois, George Y. Van Nostrand, Elgin, Ill., Charles A. Vail, Chicago, Ill., LeRoy Bradley, Clinton, Iowa, William M. Lerch, Detroit, Mich., Prof. Isaac P. Roberts, Ithaca, Prof. Warren Mann, Potsdam, Prof. George R. Howell, Albany, Prof. Edgar A. Emens, Syracuse, Dr. H. E. Allison, Fishkill Landing, Dr. C. J. Kille, Moorestown, N. J., Miss Sarah A. McMath, St. Louis, Mo., Mrs. Alice Hamilton Rich, Minneapolis, Minn., Mrs. Mabel Salyer, Emery, Mich., and others.

A congratulatory telegram was received during the exercises, from Hon. Wm. Kirkpatrick, of Syracuse, President of the Onondaga Historical Association, and read to the audience.

The following prominent persons, beyond the boundaries of Romulus and Varick, in addition to participants already named, are known to have been in attendance: Hon. Ansel J. McCall, Bath; Prof. John L. Morris, Ithaca; Silas Kinne, and James

Woodruff, Penn Yan; Millard F. Blaine, Village President, Dr. Myron D. Blaine, Schuyler P. Coe, Charles E. Fidler, J. O. Seymour, Geneva; Chester Blaine, Lyons; Dr. D. W. Burge, Hector; James C. Jacks, Eugene B. Wilford and Joseph E. Wilford, of Batavia; Rathbun J. Hunt, J. Osborn Wilcox, Trumansburg; Mrs. D. P. Dey, Brooklyn. Also the following county officers and clergy: County Judge, Hon. Wm. C. Hazleton; District Attorney, Francis C. Allen; County Clerk, Hugh McGhan, Ovid; School Commissioner, Francis S. Godfrey, Waterloo; Superintendent of Poor, Samuel S. Conover, Fayette; Rev. H. A. Porter, Ovid; Rev. James O'Connor, Seneca Falls, Rev. J. J. Nelligan, Union Springs, Rev. Wisner Kinne, and Rev. J. H. Cook, of local clergy; Editor Henry Stowell, of the *Reveille*, Charles T. Andrews, of the *Courier*, Charles B. Guile, of the *Journal*, Seneca Falls; Hon. A. L. Childs, of the *Observer*, James Vair, of the *News*, Waterloo; Fred Malette, of the Geneva *News Letter*; Thomas P. Hause, of the Farmer *Review*; James G. Simpson, of the Rochester *Post-Express*, and Henry A. Gridley, of the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*; and Corydon Fairchild, the veteran ex-editor, of Ovid.

The attendance and interest manifested in the occasion and the exercises, far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the friends and promoters of the celebration. It was an occasion long to be remembered by the participants. There were many family reunions, and meetings of old friends and associates, at which old acquaintance and friendships were renewed, and memories of bygone days revived and recalled.

A pleasing incident occurred, in the meeting upon the platform, of the President of the Day, (Mr. Bartlett), and Charles R. King, Esq., of Rochester, (formerly of Varick), who responded to his Address of Welcome. These old schoolmates at Ovid Academy, had not met, in a public capacity, since June, 1856, thirty-eight years ago, when they spoke from the same platform, at the closing exercises of the school year.

That the Celebration may result also in increased interest and research, into the early history of our locality, and tend to cement

more firmly the cordial relations existing between citizens of Romulus and Varick, is to be fondly hoped.

"May this meeting to-day, these social communions,
Be but a prelude to future reunions;
And may *this* reunion of Friendship and Love,
Foreshadow a blissful reunion above."

## ADDENDA TO HISTORICAL ADDRESS.

By Diedrich Willers.

Benjamin Dey, referred to, (page 28), as one of the earliest settlers, in that part of Romulus, now in Varick, was born at Preakness, New Jersey, December 11, 1761, and was a son of Col. Teunis Dey. He died March 24, 1822, and is buried in a grove upon his farm, on Military Lot 49, where he first located. Early in this century, his brothers, David and Philip, located in Romulus, and Peter in Fayette.

The parents of Mrs. Arazina Cone Fleming, referred to, (pages 30 and 31), were married November 26th, 1793. Mrs. Fleming, lived to celebrate her one hundredth birthday, October 9, 1894, and is still living, (Dec. 1894).

At page 65, the name Benajah Boardman should be included as an early Justice of the Peace, 1794.

At page 81, a teacher's wood and boarding list appears, but the name of the school district is omitted. The list is for the "Beachtown" school district.

A "Sonnet to Lake Cayuga," by Fred Teller, of Seneca Falls, was issued in 1894, too late for mention, in the body of the Historical Address.

In a Journal and Account Book of Nathaniel Swarthout, a pioneer settler of Romulus, in possession of Charles H. Sayre, Esq., the following entry appears, under date of 1799, evidently giving the names of early residents of a Road District or School District, at and near Lancaster, to wit:

"Return of the Names of District No. First.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Job Belding, | David Dennett, | James Ambrose, |
| Barna Swarthout, | Thomas Perkins, | Jonathan Pray, |
| John Swarthout, | John Halbert, | George Baley, |
| Samuel Baley. | David Wilkin, | Anthony Swarthout, |
| Joseph Morris, | James Harris, | David Price, |
| Joshua Halleck, | George Wilkin, | Nathaniel Halleck, |
| David Halleck, | William Sutton, | Mr. Hecock, |
| Andrew Dennett, | James King, | Francis Antony, |
| Mathew Fleming, | Crisley Newman. | Nathaniel Swarthout." |

## ERRATA.

Page 5. Fourth line from bottom of page—For Myron "W." Swarthout read Myron "H."

Page 34. Tenth line from bottom of page—For "silvery," read "silver."

Page 43. Last line, for Appendix "F," read Appendix "G." (See page 86).

Page 76. Name of Patentee of Lot 86 For "Elkland' Watson, read "Elkanah.'

Page 76. Last line on page—For year "1082," read "1802."

Page 98. Twentieth line from bottom of page—For "repetion,' read "repetition."

Page 102. Line 21 from bottom of page—For "Revoltionary," read "Revolutionary."

OMISSION: Page 116. The name, Darwin C. Smalley, should be included in the List of Elders, of other localities there mentioned.

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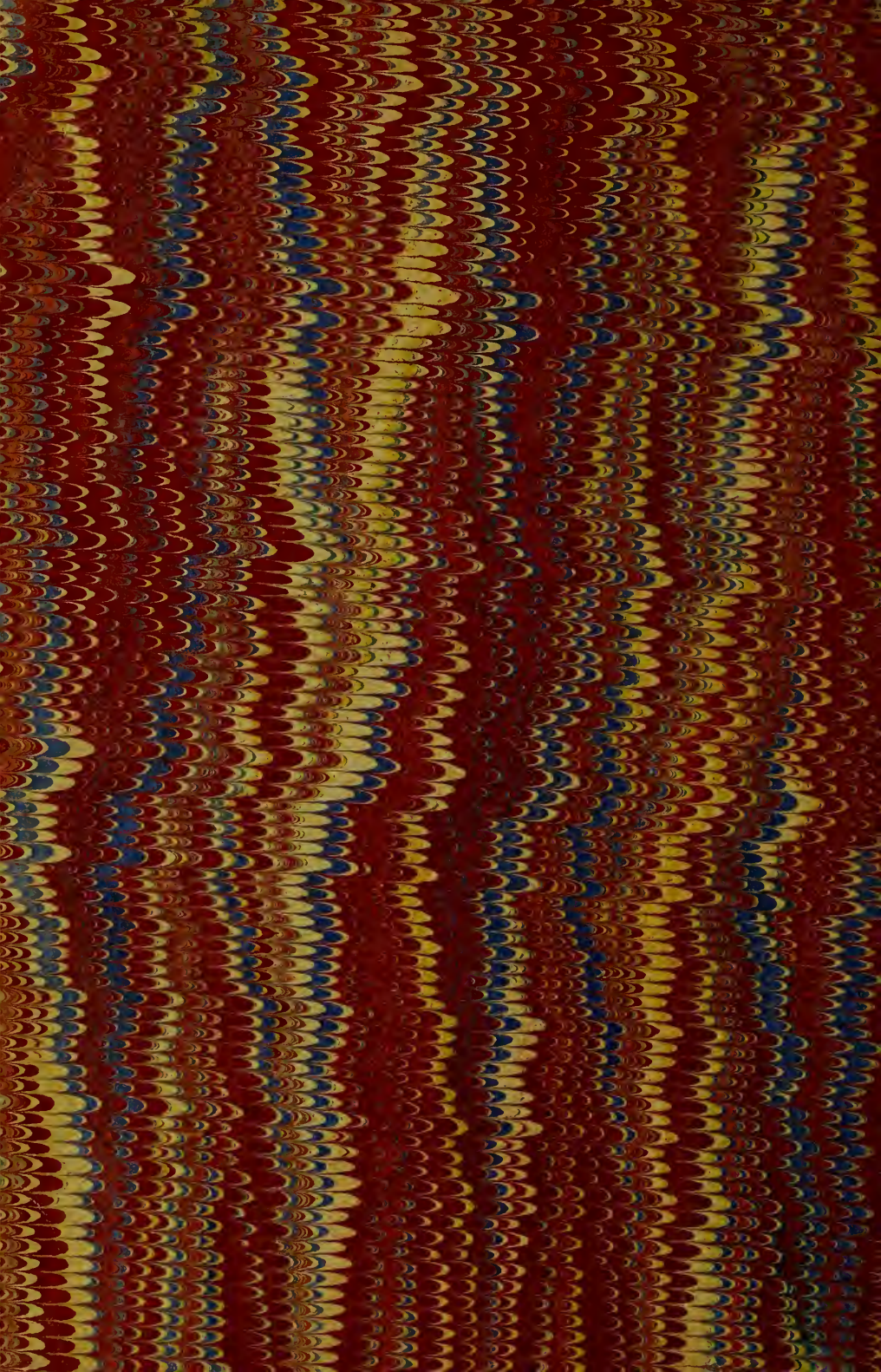

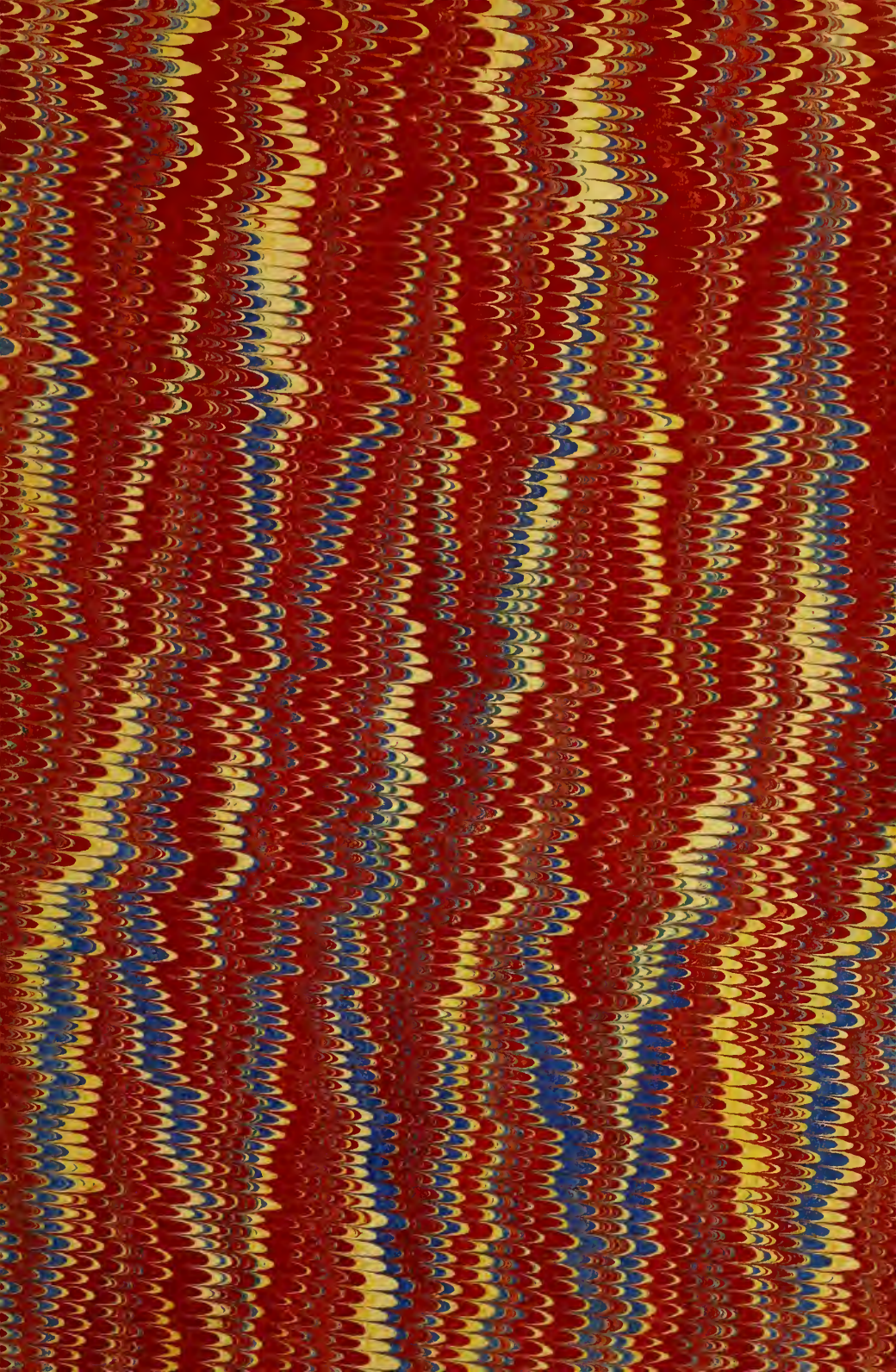

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